

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1 9 5 2

BY

K. K. WOOD, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1952.

The Mayor—Alderman F. ASPINALL. 1, 2.

Chairman—Alderman W. K. HEATON. 1, 2.

Deputy-Chairman—Alderman ELLIOTT. 1, 2.

Alderman SHAW, M.A. 1.	Councillor KELLY. 1.
Councillor BIRKS. 1.	„ MANNERS. 2.
Councillor Mrs. BUTLER. 2.	„ MOORE. 2.
„ COCKAYNE. 2.	„ ROGERS. 2.
„ ECKERSLEY. 1.	(Resigned 2.9.52).
„ GREGORY. 2.	„ SPENCER. 1.
„ HALSALL. 1.	„ STALKER. 2.
„ HAMER. 2.	„ STANWORTH. 1.
„ G. KAY. 2.	

Co-opted Members.

Counc. PARKER. 2.	Mr. H. MARSDEN. 2.
Mr. S. BRADBURY. 1.	Mr. R. J. WILLIS. 1.
Mr. H. EATOUGH. 1.	Dr. T. P. CHALMERS. 1.
Mr. F. LOFTHOUSE. 2.	Dr. P. COSGROVE. 2.

Sub-Committees.

1. Standing Sub.
2. Medical Services Sub.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	K. K. Wood, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officers of Health...	R. Mitchell, M.B., B.Sc., D.P.H
Assistant Medical Officer of Health..	E. W. M. Shaw, M.R.C.S.
*Ophthalmic Surgeon	J. Ratcliffe, M.B.
*Orthopædic Surgeon	A. P. Gracie, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), M.B.
*Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon	I. A. Goodman, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), B.Sc.
*Chest Physician	F. R. Glover, M.C., M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Dental Surgeon ...	R. B. Keighley, L.D.S.
*Borough Analyst	T. R. Hodgson, M.A., F.R.I.C., F.C.S. (Died 18.12.52).
Chief Sanitary Inspector ...	A. E. Snodgrass, F.S.I.A., F.I.San.E. 5.6.7.8.10.
District Sanitary Inspectors ...	J. Greenan, 5.6.8.9. (to 14.4.52). J. Jones, 5, 6, 7, 8. J. G. Pogson, 5.6. W. B. Twyford, 5,6.7. (to 31.12.52). L. Moorhouse, 5, 6, 7, 8. P. Garside, 5.6. (from 2.6.52).
Superintendent Health Visitor	Miss A. W. Moordaff, 1.2.4.
District Nurses' Matron (Queens)....	Miss A. M. Rigby, 1.2.
Health Visitors ...	*Miss A. Hollingworth, 1.2. Miss C. E. Ashley, 1.2.3.4. Mrs. A. Davies, 1.2.3.4. (to 30.9.52.) Miss L. M. Green, 1.2.4. Miss E. Johnson, 1.2.4. Mrs. A. Crowther, 1.2.4. Mrs. G. Smith, 1.2.4.
Clinic Nurses ...	Mrs. V. Page, 1.2. Mrs. A. Hallam, 1. (Joint with Edu- cation Committee). *Mrs. N. Wain, 1.
Municipal Midwives ...	Mrs. R. M. Cunningham, 2. Mrs. E. Brown, 1.2. Miss L. Whittaker, 1.2. Miss E. Batty, 1.2. (to 3rd May).

STAFF (continued).

*Physiotherapist Mrs. M. Fishwick.

Speech Therapist Miss V. Riley.

Day Nursery Matrons—

Maxwell Street Mrs. M. Smith, 1.2.

Castlecroft Mrs. E. Pepper, 1. 2.

Occupation Centre Supervisor Miss N. Ford.

Authorised Officers W. Mangnall (died 23rd March, 1952).

A. Hargrave.

A. Wardle.

Ambulance Officer ... A. Chadwick.

Home Help Organiser Miss J. P. Layland.

Chief Clerk ... L. Kay.

Senior Clerk V. Howarth.

Clerical Staff ... C. C. Shasby.

Miss O. Jackson.

Mrs. E. Speak.

Miss A. Kay.

Miss K. Pilkington.

Miss A. C. Stephenson.

Miss B. Smith (from 20.2.52).

Disinfector ... T. Birtwistle.

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1. S.R.N.
 2. S.C.M.
 3. S.R.F.N.
 4. Cert. H.V.
 5. R.S.I. and S.I.E. Joint Examination Board.
 6. Meat Inspectors' Certificate, R.S.I.
 7. Smoke Inspectors' Certificate, R.S.I.
 8. Sanitary Science Certificate, R.S.I.
 9. Associate Membership Institution of Sanitary Engineers.
 10. Associate Membership Examination, Institution of Sanitary Engineers.

* Part-time.



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Public Health Department,
Tithebarn Street,
BURY.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1952.

The first section of this report dealt with vital statistics. The most significant figure is that of the Infantile Mortality Rate, which again shews a downwards trend, and at a figure of 30, compares favourably with that of 31.2, the rate for the great towns; though still slightly above the country as a whole. (England and Wales 27.6.)

The major infectious diseases were not much in evidence, although Measles with 876 cases was high.

The figures given are mortality rates, and with the exception of infectious disease we have no accurate local morbidity figures. It would be instructive to know the figures of the periods of absence from work and the cause. If these figures were available locally they would considerably assist in taking preventive measures.

When we consider the table showing the causes of death there are still quite a number of groups where prevention ought to be more effective. Of these groups, motor vehicle accidents and other accidents can be largely preventable. The prevention of home accidents is often a simple matter, and the provision of fireguards or similar action can be taken in the home. In designing domestic stoves, etc., more attention should be paid to the guarding of the heating elements.

This report contains certain details of the working of parts of the National Health Service Act. This Act, with its tripartite structure, presents certain difficulties in liaison, but it can be shewn that given good will on all sides, co-operation can be achieved, and that it is still possible to obtain closer co-ordination. Your Medical Officer of Health believes that prevention is better than cure, and it seems that more money spent on prevention would pay handsome dividends in reducing the requirements for expensive treatment.

The part played by this local authority to impliment its responsibilities under Part III of the N.H.S. Act has again increased. The Home Help Service has received further demands, especially from old people. It now seems evident that both on the grounds of economy and happiness of the old people that every effort should be made to keep them in their own homes, surrounded by their own possessions, which have so many memories associated with them. To this end the Home Help Service is performing a major function.

Similarly the District Nursing Service and Midwifery Service are assisting the general Medical Practitioner to treat their patients in their homes, and relieves the pressure on the hospitals and institutions.

A Child Welfare Centre was opened at Unsworth during the year.

A new day nursery, admitting children from birth to five years of age, was opened at Castlecroft.

There has been little alteration in the sanitary conditions of the town during the year. Much work is required both in providing new houses and in rendering unfit houses satisfactory for occupation. The general high standard in food inspection and sanitary inspection of the district reflects credit on the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his assistants. It is only by constant supervision that this can be maintained.

The Mental Health Services are hampered by the inability to obtain trained staff to carry out the work.

The body of this report gives an account of the work carried out by the Health Department. It is the result of the team spirit of an enthusiastic staff, to whom my thanks are due and freely given.

To the Chairman and Members of the Committee I wish to tender my thanks for their continued support during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

K. K. Wood.

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION I.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1952.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY.

Position	Latitude 53° 36'N Longitude 2° 18'W
Elevation above sea level (Mean)	300 ft.
Geological Formation—Boulder Clay and Sand over Coal Measures	
Rainfall	37.30
Area in Acres	7,434
Population—(Census 1951)	58,829
„ —(Estimated Civilian Population 1952)	58,310
Persons per acre	7.84
Inhabited Houses—(Census 1931)	15,152
Private Families or Separate Occupiers—(Census 1931)	15,402
New Houses Certified 1952	193
Existing buildings altered to provide dwelling accommodation 1952	28
Temporary prefabs. completed by Ministry of Works and tenanted 1952	Nil.
Estimated number of houses in the Borough at 31st December, 1952	19,964
Rateable Value	£403,054
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,618
Live Births (Male 452 : Female 404) (Legitimate ; 807 : Illegitimate 49)	856
Birth-rate (per 1,000 of population)	14.68
Average Birth Rate (1943 - 1952)	16.54
Deaths	828
Death-rate (Crude) (per 1,000 of population)	14.20
Average Death-rate (1943 - 1952)	14.65
Still-Births—(Male 15 : Female 13) (Legitimate 28 : Illegitimate 0)	28
Still-Birth Rate (per 1,000 total Births)	31.67
Heart and Circulation Death-rate	7.91
Cancer Death-rate	2.11
Respiratory Death-rate	1.27
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.31
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	30

Diarrhoea Death-rate (Deaths under two years per 1,000 live births)	3.50
Maternal Death-rate (per 1,000 total births)	1.13
Percentage of total deaths occurring in institutions	34.9

ENGLAND AND WALES :—

Birth-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	15.3
Death-rate (per 1,000 civilian population)	11.3
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	27.6
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years) Death-rate per 1,000 live births....	1.1

Births.—The birth-rate for 1952 was 14.68 per 1,000 and is 0.33 per 1,000 higher than the previous year. The birth-rate for England and Wales for 1952 was 15.3 per 1,000 population.

Deaths.—The death-rate per 1,000 of the population for 1952 was 14.20. There were altogether a total of 1,096 deaths registered in the County Borough. Of these deaths, 378 were of persons not usually resident in the Borough. By excluding these deaths of non-residents, the number of deaths is reduced to 718, to which must be added 110 deaths of Bury residents which have occurred in other districts. The number of deaths belonging to the County Borough is thus 828.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants below one year of age and the rate per 1,000 births in Bury during the past twenty-five years:—

Year	Number of deaths below one year of age	Rate per 1,000 births
1928	67	90
1929	61	79
1930	51	69
1931	48	71
1932	62	85
Average for 5 years	—	—79
1933	40	53
1934	62	84
1935	47	66
1936	47	56
1937	43	55
Average for 5 years	—	—63
1938	51	67
1939	36	50
1940	47	65
1941	55	68
1942	58	68
Average for 5 years	—	—63
1943	21	26
1944	34	37
1945	37	44
1946	59	58
1947	45	38
Average for 5 years	—	—40
1948	49	47
1949	40	44
1950	18	20
1951	31	37
1952	26	30
Average for 5 years	—	—35

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1952.

Cause of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-residents in Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All Causes Certified	828	26	2	1	4	4	34	224	533	580
Uncertified .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis, respiratory	15	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	6	10
Tuberculosis, other.....	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Syphilitic disease	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1
Diphtheria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal infections .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	10
„ „ Lung, bronchus	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	4
„ „ breast	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	5	10
„ „ uterus	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	61	...	1	...	...	...	1	24	35	46
Leukaemia, aleukalmia	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Diabetes	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11
Vascular lesions of nervous system	107	...	...	...	...	...	4	22	81	10
Coronary disease, angina	104	...	...	...	...	...	4	39	61	22
Hypertension with heart disease	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	24
Other heart disease	189	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	163	94
Other circulatory disease	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	46	127
Influenza	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2
Pneumonia	9	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	15
Bronchitis	53	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	35	6
Other diseases of respiratory system.....	12	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	4	10
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	10
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Nephritis and nephrosis	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	24
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	7
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Congenital Malformations	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	10
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	62	18	...	...	1	...	6	13	24	70
Motor vehicle accidents	11	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	2	5
All other accidents	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	31
Suicide	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	4	2
Homicide and operations of war	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	828	26	2	1	4	4	34	224	533	580

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1952.

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'rtality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all forms</i> Death Rate
				All Infants	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			
1952	58,310	14.20	14.68	30	26	102	31.67	1.13	0.31
1951	58,380	15.81	14.35	37	38	19	14.12	1.18	0.17
1950	59,190	12.75	15.39	20	20	18	19.3	1.07	0.32
1949	58,620	14.81	15.39	44	45	37	29.0	Nil	0.34
1948	58,030	13.39	17.90	47	43	94	30.8	1.86	0.38
1947	56,280	15.05	20.63	38	36	81	27.6	2.51	0.35
1946	55,360	14.50	18.36	58	53	106	34.2	1.90	0.38
1945	52,530	15.66	15.95	44	48	18	43.3	3.42	0.30
1944	52,160	14.68	17.67	37	33	66	36.6	3.1	0.51
1943	52,660	15.74	15.13	26	24	59	31.2	3.6	0.44
1942	54,020	13.83	15.90	68	64	125	46.6	3.3	0.46
1941	55,400	14.06	13.59	68	70	135	30.6	Nil.	0.56
1940	55,310	17.54	13.07	65	64	94	48.7	1.32	0.42
1939	58,630	15.39	12.21	50	45	192	45.3	1.39	0.44
1938	59,380	13.67	12.82	67	66	103	54	2.48	0.51
1937	59,620	15.46	13.00	55	56	42	43	7.40	0.65
1936	59,860	13.56	13.92	56	55	31	47	4.57	0.62
1935	59,800	15.00	11.87	66	66	60	55	6.65	0.64
1934	60,100	14.22	12.28	84	86	62	57	10.25	0.83
1933	59,200	14.00	12.63	53	49	143	54	6.3	0.66
1932	57,160	13.47	12.74	85	83	129	59	2.5	0.63
1931	56,260	14.50	12.00	71	64	250	44	5.6	0.89
1930	56,830	13.41	12.87	69	69	77	55	5.4	0.83
1929	56,830	16.40	13.59	79	65	342	50	6.4	0.81
1928	56,910	13.90	13.02	90	85	171	49	9.4	0.86
1927	56,770	14.27	13.68	79	71	250	53	3.8	0.93
1926	56,840	12.82	14.30	76	74	125	43	9.8	0.82
1925	56,700	14.74	13.77	80	77	182	46	8.9	1.16
1924	56,830	14.66	15.54	71	65	235	38	4.4	0.93
1923	57,250	15.95	15.01	101	95	217	43	2.3	1.03
1922	57,400	14.93	16.53	82	71	276	58	6.3	0.87
1921	57,600	13.30	18.91	85	80	210	54	3.7	1.01
1920	56,410	14.55	19.66	91	91	94	50	6.3	1.05
1919	54,248	16.88	13.06	92	80	333	45	6.8	1.26
1918	51,851	19.13	12.73	110	108	136	51	4.1	1.58
1917	51,851	15.99	13.43	93	89	167	48	3.9	1.61
1916	53,463	16.87	15.47	133	116	222	44	1.1	1.30
1915	54,773	17.27	17.33	115	109	203	41	5.8	1.72
1914	59,213	16.28	19.62	125	123	179	30	5.2	1.48
1913	59,159	15.53	20.06	141	134	133	40	8.3	1.33
1912	59,106	14.18	20.81	112	106	266	31	4.1	1.74
1911	58,665	16.26	20.28	168	154	283	32	8.4	1.41
1910	59,409	14.61	20.79	124	118	264	34	4.6	1.56
1909	59,234	16.29	20.61	129	126	203	33	7.9	1.50
1908	59,064	15.89	23.31	129	128	142	25	5.7	1.45
1907	58,901	15.94	22.68	135	133	189	—	11.2	1.61

BURY C.B. STATISTICS 1877-1952 (continued).

Year	Popula- tion	Death Rate per 1000	Birth Rate per 1000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1000 L. & S. Births	Maternal M'rtality Rate per 1000 L. & S.bths	Tuber- culosis <i>all form.</i>
				All Infants	Leg. Infants per 1000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1000 Illeg. Births			Death Rate
1906	58,744	17.04	22.74	177	174	240	—	8.2	1.74
1905	58,594	16.46	21.69	146	141	203	—	4.7	1.69
1904	58,450	17.16	23.66	163	162	185	—	5.8	2.40
1903	58,313	17.66	22.79	174	180	254	—	3.0	1.76
1902	58,182	16.41	20.86	128	123	290	—	3.3	1.69
1901	58,100	16.79	21.91	166	176	219	—	7.4	1.96
1900	61,765	19.11	23.97	167	—	—	—	8.6	1.85
1899	61,117	18.29	24.85	161	—	—	—	4.9	2.19
									Phthisis
									only
1898	60,597	18.28	24.48	173	—	—	—	4.7	1.11
1897	60,100	19.03	25.39	177	—	—	—	5.3	1.74
1896	59,530	20.74	24.21	176	—	—	—	—	1.27
1895	59,016	25.13	28.90	197	—	—	—	—	1.4
1894	58,500	19.45	25.71	147	—	—	—	—	1.2
1893	57,982	23.47	25.94	209	—	—	—	—	1.85
1892	57,596	21.93	28.07	176	—	—	—	—	1.30
1891	57,212	27.15	29.50	192	—	—	—	—	1.88
1890	56,955	22.00	27.55	167	—	—	—	—	1.75
1889	56,701	20.48	29.50	175	—	—	—	—	1.45
1888	56,449	21.6	31.77	144	—	—	—	—	1.71
1887	56,198	22.57	32.37	186	—	—	—	—	1.68
1886	55,948	23.5	34.3	175	—	—	—	—	—
1885	53,282	21.2	34.3	132	—	—	—	—	—
1884	53,013	24.1	32.8	197	—	—	—	—	—
1883	52,745	22.7	34.3	163	—	—	—	—	—
1882	52,478	21.3	35.0	183	—	—	—	—	—
1881	52,213	22.9	35.0	157	—	—	—	—	—
1880	51,566	22.6	26.4	224	—	—	—	—	—
1879	50,928	23.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878	50,297	28.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877	49,674	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1952 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Popula- tion Estimated to middle of each Year	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		Transfer- able Deaths of Non- residents registered in the District	Transfer- able Deaths of Residents not registered in the District	NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett.						Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate			Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births	Number	Rate
1942	54,020	859	15.90	1106	20.47	417	58	58	68	747	13.83
1943	52,660	807	15.13	1202	22.82	423	50	21	26	829	15.74
1944	52,160	922	17.67	1119	21.45	392	39	34	37	766	14.68
1945	52,530	838	15.95	1154	21.97	382	51	37	44	823	15.67
1946	55,360	1016	18.36	1149	20.75	404	58	59	58	803	14.50
1947	56,280	1161	20.63	1221	21.69	431	57	45	38	847	15.05
1948	58,030	1039	17.90	1100	18.95	375	52	49	47	777	13.39
1949	58,620	902	15.39	1179	20.12	376	65	40	44	868	14.81
1950	59,190	911	15.39	985	16.64	302	72	18	20	755	12.75
1951	58,380	838	14.35	1223	20.93	405	105	31	37	923	15.81
1952	58,310	856	14.68	1096	18.80	378	110	26	30	828	14.20

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)	7245	Total population at all ages.....	58,829	At Census of 1951.
		Average number of persons per house.....	2.97	

RAINFALL 1951-2

Bury Corporation, Sewage Works,
Blackford Bridge.

										1951	1952
January	....	....	....	....	....					4·23 inches	4.68
February	....	....	....	....	....					2·51 „	1.22
March	....	....	....	....	....					4·78 „	2.64
April	....	....	....	....	....					2·24 „	3.57
May	....	....	....	....	....					2·00 „	2.32
June	....	....	....	....	....					1·03 „	3.44
July	....	....	....	....	....					3·13 „	2.63
August	....	....	....	....	....					4·34 „	3.73
September	....	....	....	....	....					2·62 „	3.22
October	....	....	....	....	....					1·37 „	3.50
November	....	....	....	....	....					7·61 „	2.26
December	....	....	....	....	....					7·24 „	4.09
TOTAL										43·10 „	37.30

RAINFALL REGISTERED AT PARSONS LANE, BURY.

MONTH	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Jan.	4.92	2.34	1.24	5.40	5.81	5.05	3.65	4.53	3.40	8.54	1.38	2.46
Feb.	4.64	2.29	4.36	1.83	2.41	1.93	4.01	5.69	0.72	2.88	2.72	5.22
March	1.97	3.08	3.85	3.60	1.16	0.71	1.12	0.95	5.80	1.52	1.75	2.20
April	2.36	2.46	1.67	1.99	2.32	2.66	1.82	1.24	2.84	1.69	2.75	3.27
May	1.47	1.04	2.24	3.52	2.82	2.72	4.44	1.17	1.80	1.97	3.94	1.88
June	3.41	0.90	0.40	0.70	3.35	2.00	4.04	2.66	2.45	5.11	0.57	2.34
July	5.91	4.88	2.05	4.93	2.41	3.26	1.80	4.10	2.61	2.08	1.41	4.89
August	2.73	1.68	7.02	4.07	5.97	3.52	3.44	5.27	0.30	4.74	3.44	6.45
Sept.	1.15	4.47	0.91	2.44	4.71	4.35	2.44	7.63	2.83	2.62	1.10	6.63
Oct.	2.11	4.18	4.79	6.31	3.38	4.68	6.09	0.84	0.95	2.67	4.63	2.86
Nov.	6.57	7.20	2.78	1.11	3.29	7.14	0.35	6.35	5.87	2.12	5.43	5.16
Dec.	3.47	4.55	2.21	3.76	2.10	4.06	2.25	3.51	3.22	4.34	6.83	3.80
TOTAL	40.71	39.07	33.52	39.66	39.73	42.08	35.45	43.94	32.79	40.28	35.95	47.16

The above figures are supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

YEAR 1952.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate		Death Rate from Phthisis	Death Rate from other Tubercular Diseases	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births).		
			Year 1952	Average 5 years 1947/1951			Abortion & Puerperal Infections	Other Causes	Total
England and Wales	15.3	11.3	27.6	33	*	*	0.52	0.20	0.72
160 Great Towns	16.9	12.1	31.2	38	*	*	*	*	*
Birkenhead	18.2	12.6	35	49	0.23	0.04	—	0.74	0.74
Burnley	14.09	14.25	31	45	0.27	0.02	—	—	—
Bury	14.68	14.20	30	37	0.26	0.05	—	1.13	1.13
Halifax	14.39	14.14	27	34	0.17	0.02	0.69	—	0.69
Liverpool	20.0	11.4	35	48	0.34	0.04	—	0.43	0.43
Manchester	17.53	12.16	34	43	0.38	0.03	0.48	0.23	0.71
Oldham	14.96	13.96	43	44	0.29	0.07	—	1.08	1.08
Preston	16.44	12.19	32	43	0.23	0.01	—	—	—
Rochdale	15.2	14.3	39	47	0.29	0.05	—	0.74	0.74
Salford	15.57	12.15	35	47	0.35	0.01	0.63	—	0.63
St. Helens	17.8	10.4	38	49	0.34	0.03	—	0.50	0.50
Stockport	14.97	12.62	29	40	0.25	0.06	0.93	0.93	1.86
Wallasey	16.50	12.47	33	35	0.18	0.03	—	0.58	0.58
Wigan	16.10	13.15	41	51	0.12	0.05	—	—	—

* Not available.

SECTION 2.

I.

SURVEY OF LOCAL SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

GENERAL.

1.—Administration.

The administrative organisation of the Local Health Services is headed by the Medical Officer of Health, assisted by a Deputy Medical Officer of Health. The Authority employs a Superintendent Health Visitor, Senior Mental Health Authorised Officer, Ambulance Officer, Home Help Organiser, District Nurses' Matron, who supervise the day to day work of the various services. These Officers have regular consultations, some daily, with the Medical Officer of Health to ensure co-ordination of the services.

2.—Co-ordination and co-operation with other parts of the National Health Service.

There is close co-ordination between the officers of the Health Department and the Hospital and Specialist Services and the general practitioner service. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Local Health Executive Council and of the Medical Advisory Committee of the Hospital Management Committee. He is also chairman of the Local Medical Committee.

Elected representatives of the Local Authority serve on the Local Hospital Management Committee (one member) and Executive Council (seven members).

The Health Visitors pay visits to patients after discharge from hospital, and also at the request of general medical practitioners. Health Visitors attend at the Pediatric Out-patients' Department at the Bury General Hospital.

General practitioners are circularised from time to time concerning the services available or the occurrence of any exceptional outbreak of communicable disease, and are notified of any change in arrangements, hours of clinics, etc.

A Leaflet giving information regarding the Health Services in general was circulated to each house in the Borough. Information as to Health Services has also been printed on Street Guides and Road Safety Maps in the area.

3.—Joint Use of Staff.

Ophthalmic Surgeon, is jointly employed by the Hospital Management Committee and the Education Committee of the Local Authority.

Orthopaedic Surgeon, serves both the Hospital Management Committee and the Lancashire County Council Orthopaedic Scheme, in which the Bury County Borough participates.

E.N.T. Surgeon employed directly by the Education Committee, also serves the Hospital Service, in another area.

The Chest Physician employed by the Regional Hospital Board acts as part-time Chest Physician in the Authority's service. The Nursing Staff of the Chest Clinics are employed by the Local Authority and the Hospital Management Committee.

4.—Voluntary Organisations.

(a) The District Nursing is carried out by the Queen's Nurses on an agency basis. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee, and the Medical Officer of Health are members of the Executive Committee of the Bury Branch of the Queen's Institute.

(b) The Bury Family Welfare Association gives aid (clothing, food, &c.) to tuberculous and certain other cases referred by the Authority's officers.

(c) The Bury Corps of the St. John Ambulance Association provide a rota of members to attend nightly at the Medical Comforts Depot at premises rented by local authority, and supply out medical comforts provided by the Local Authority.

(d) The Diocesan Moral Welfare Council has a Committee and Worker in Bury. The Local Authority make a £100 grant per annum. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Committee.

Number of new cases, 1952	....	....	....	....	20
Number of visits made to Bury cases	....				150
Number of interviews with Bury cases	....				45

(e) The N.S.P.C.C. Inspector is in close and frequent contact with the Health Visitors/School Nurses, and co-operates with them in following up of "problem families," and other cases where neglect of children exists or is likely to arise.

PARTICULAR SERVICES.

5.—Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Three ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions are held weekly at Child Welfare Centre premises where patients are seen by an Assistant Medical Officer of Health (female). Cases requiring further investigation are referred to the Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic (at Fairfield General Hospital). Blood tests—Wasserman Reaction and Rhesus Factor are taken of all patients. 174 women made 532 attendances at ante and post-natal sessions during 1952.

Regular sessions for expectant mothers for exercises are held by the Physiotherapist at The Wylde Centre.

Unmarried mothers, where the confinement cannot be arranged for home or the maternity wards of the local general hospital, are admitted to Mother and Baby Homes through the agency of the Local Diocesan Council for Moral Welfare Work, to which body the local authority makes an annual grant, and the Local Authority contributes towards cost of cases in “homes.”

Classes in mothercraft training are given by Health Visitors to girls just before they leave school. All girls in the Local Authority Schools have the opportunity of attending these Classes.

A stock of Maternity Outfits is kept at each Ante-Natal Clinic premises, and also at Midwives' residences, for supplying to expectant mothers in all domiciliary confinements.

Child Welfare.

Child Welfare Centre sessions are held at four Clinic premises (three of these are owned by the Corporation and one is held in rented School premises). Seven half-day consultant sessions are held weekly at these premises. The number of children attending during 1952 was 1,674. The number first attending was 602 under 1 year of age, and 121 over 1 year of age. Total number of attendances during the year were 9,035 under 1 year of age, and 4,094 over 1 year of age.

Special Clinics: (a) Remedial Exercises. A clinic is held twice weekly at the Wylde Centre. During 1952, 10 children under 5 years made 125 attendances.

(b) Ultra-Violet Ray Therapy Clinic. Held twice weekly (at the Wylde). During 1952, 122 children under 5 years made 1,337 attendances.

(c) Orthopaedic Clinic. Arrangements are in force for cases to attend the Lancashire County Council Clinic at Whitefield. During 1952, 7 children under 5 years of age made 7 attendances.

(d) Arrangements are in force for children under 5 years old to attend at the School Clinics for (a) Dental Treatment, (b) Ophthalmic Treatment, (c) E.N.T. Consultant Clinic.

Care of Premature Infants.

Arrangements are in force for dealing with premature infants. Equipment consisting of cots, hot water bottles, blankets, baby jackets, &c., and heated travelling basket with oxygen supply, is provided. A specially trained health visitor is responsible for visiting premature infants immediately notification is received from the midwife concerned. Close liaison is maintained with local hospitals, who notify the Medical Officer of Health when a premature infant is discharged, and special following up arranged. Small stocks of special dried food suitable for premature infants is kept in the department.

Supply of Dried Milks, etc.

Welfare foods under the Government Welfare Foods Scheme are available at each Child Welfare Session at the four Child Welfare Centres. The Authority has arranged also for certain proprietary dried milks and nutriments to be on sale at Child Welfare Centres.

Dental Care.

During 1952 it was possible only to use a small portion of the School Dental Officer's time for the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children. It is hoped, with the appointment of a second full-time school dental officer in 1953 to make extended provision for the dental care of these classes. During 1952 the number of pre-school children inspected was 32, of which 28 received treatment. One expectant mother made 3 attendances for treatment.

Other Provision.

Nurseries. There are two local authority day nurseries (at Castlecroft and Maxwell Sreet). One is an approved training nursery. The total number of approved places at both nurseries is 0—2 years, 48; 2—5 years, 20. Number of children on the registers at end of 1952 was: 0—2 years, 36; 2—5 years—20. Average daily attendance during the year was: 0—2 years, 32; 2—5 years, 19.

This provision of day nurseries appeared to be more than ample for the needs of the town, so much so that by May, 1953, the Maxwell Street Nursery was to be closed.

6.—Domiciliary Midwifery.

Three full-time Midwives are employed. Each midwife has an area of the town and resides in her area. The midwives are booked by the patients either at her home or at the Local Authority's Ante-Natal Clinics. Each midwife attends ante-natal clinics on a rota, normally at the ante-natal clinic at which her patients are attending. The midwives also visit the patients at home for ante-natal supervision. Gas and air analgesia is administered by the midwives, each of whom is provided with an approved analgesia apparatus, and has received special training in its use. Transport from the Ambulance Depot is supplied in case of urgency, or at night after the bus service has ceased to run.

The medical supervision of midwives is carried out by members of the medical staff of the Health Department. Non-medical supervision is carried out by the Superintendent Health Visitor.

There is close co-operation with general practitioners undertaking maternity medical services. Reports of all results of specimens taken, &c., at the Clinics are forwarded to the medical practitioner concerned.

The midwives attend Refresher Courses of the Royal College of Midwives.

The midwives receive pupil midwives from the maternity wards of the local training hospital (Fairfield General Hospital).

Women whose confinement in hospital is recommended on social grounds, are recommended by the Medical Officer of Health to the Hospital Management Committee, and all cases so selected by the Medical Officer of Health have been accepted by the Hospital.

7.—Health Visiting.

The Health Visiting Service provides for the supervision of all children in the individual Health Visitors' districts from birth onwards, and includes along with expectant and nursing mothers and young children, the visiting of certain infectious diseases in children. Health Visitors also undertake visiting regarding infant death enquiries, maternal death enquiries, hospital discharges, home help service enquiries, vaccination and diphtheria immunisation, and aged persons.

Figures showing the work done are given in Section 7.

Arrangements are made for Health Visitors to attend Refresher Courses annually.

Facilities have been provided for Practical Instruction to Student Health Visitors from neighbouring authorities. (The Manchester and Bolton Health Visitors' Courses).

Health Visitors attend regularly the Pediatric Outpatients at the Bury General Hospital. There is the closest link between the Superintendent Health Visitor and Hospital Almoner in cases requiring home follow up. The practice of the Superintendent Health Visitor visiting appropriate cases in the hospital before discharge has improved the efficiency of the facilities provided by the Local Authority on hospital discharge.

8.—Home Nursing.

The Home Nursing Service is by arrangement with the Bury Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, operating from the Nurses' Home, "The Orchard," Bury. The staff at the end of 1952 consisted of 1 Superintendent, 1 Assistant Superintendent, six full-time S.R. Nurses (including 1 male nurse), 2 part-time S.R. Nurses, 4 E.A. Nurses, and 1 male E.A. Nurse. The general practitioners make requests direct to the Superintendent on a "request" form provided by the Local Authority. There is close liaison with the hospitals in the area. Where the services of a District Nurse is required on a patient's discharge from hospital a discharge notice giving particulars of the patient's illness and type of home nursing required is sent from the hospital to the Nurses' Home. In cases of urgency requests are made by hospitals by telephone.

The following figures are given for the year's work:—

Number of patients on register at 1st January	162
Number of new patients during the year	1,236
Number of visits during the year	33,437
Number of patients on register at 31st December	183

CASES ATTENDED BY DISTRICT NURSES, 1952

	Cases	DISPOSAL					Visits
		Conva-lescent	Hospital	Deaths	Other Causes	Still on Register	
Bronchitis... ..	61	31	9	12	1	8	1,173
Diabetics	43	8	2	—	14	19	5,847
Blood Diseases...	44	12	6	—	1	25	1,253
Cerebral	94	14	17	42	4	17	3,279
Senility	91	17	15	40	2	17	3,104
Cardiac	125	40	14	39	6	26	2,843
Coronary Thrombosis ...	11	6	—	3	—	2	372
Phlebitis	10	7	1	1	1	—	274
Surgical	238	166	19	3	23	27	4,134
Gynæcological ...	126	106	1	—	19	—	447
Carcinoma	76	9	18	31	5	13	2,447
Intestinal	145	102	17	5	13	8	1,090
Prep. for X-Ray	80	—	79	—	1	—	127
Rheumatoid Arthritis ...	36	10	7	3	2	14	1,816
Nervous Cond....	18	6	2	2	4	4	1,510
Burns & Scalds	8	7	—	—	—	1	260
Otitis Media ...	4	3	1	—	—	—	24
Asthma	16	13	—	—	3	—	84
Skin Diseases ...	6	3	2	—	—	1	80
Pleurisy	5	3	1	—	1	—	51
Medical T.B. ...	19	9	3	4	3	—	1,061
Surgical T.B. ...	5	2	—	—	2	1	216
Pneumonia	24	20	—	1	—	3	232
Ante & Post Natal	25	22	1	—	2	—	356
Children under 5 years	71	54	3	1	13	—	671
Other conditions	17	11	1	1	2	2	315

Refresher Courses are attended by the Superintendent and Nurses.

The Nursing Home is a recognised Queen's Nursing Association training Home. At the end of 1952 there were three nurses undergoing Queen's training.

There is no night nursing service.

Supply of Nursing Requisites.

These are supplied for the use of patients in the home. They may be obtained from (1) The Queen's Nurses' Home, The Orchard, or (2) The St. John Nursing Division Comforts Depot, Parsons Lane.

The number of articles supplied on loan has been 653. These articles have varied from bed pans and air rings to complete air beds and wheel chairs.

9.—Vaccination and Immunisation.

Fixed weekly sessions are held at the Child Welfare Centres for the vaccination and immunisation of children under school age, particularly infants for vaccination and children approaching the age of 12 months for primary diphtheria immunisation. Regular sessions are held for “boosting” injections of diphtheria prophylactic. On admission to school the School Medical Service endeavours to obtain diphtheria immunisation of those not already done in infancy, and to obtain a “boosting” injection given on admission to school to those children who are immunised in infancy. For this purpose all school entrants are offered these services, and a good response obtained.

The Health Visitors pay special vaccination and diphtheria immunisation persuasion visits to infants at the appropriate age. Full use is made of various types of leaflets, consent forms, &c., and local propaganda is linked with national propaganda, including publicity material issued by the Ministry of Health. We are of the opinion that the best forms of publicity is by direct contact and visits by Health Visitors.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough is carried out at sessions at Child Welfare Clinics to those whose parents wish it. No active propaganda for Whooping Cough immunisation has been embarked upon. The age at immunisation is usually 1 year. Combined diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation is done in many cases at parents' request.

General practitioners in the area carrying out vaccination and diphtheria immunisation in their practice are provided with printed cards in standard form, on which to furnish records to the Local Authority. Fees for these records are paid to practitioners on a basis agreed upon between the Ministry of Health and the medical profession.

10.—Ambulance Service.

Work of the Ambulance Service in 1952.

Number of calls dealt with	14,108
Number of general removals	13,179
Number of Accident Cases	929

Summary of Accident Cases.

Street accidents (other than motor)	336
(Day 208, Night 128).	
Motor accidents	77
Works accidents	211
Home accidents	305

Analysis of types of Removals.

Transfer between Hospitals	969
Transfer between houses, stretcher cases	134
Mortuary cases	45
Mental cases	143
Out-patients (X-ray, Massage, etc.)	7,903
Maternity cases, hospital admission	437
Maternity cases, hospital discharge	39
Accidents	929
Other cases, hospital admission	1,192
Other cases, hospital discharge	1,877
Municipal Midwives	304
Infectious Diseases	123
To Railway Stations	10
Emergencies	3
Total	14,108

Patients removed annually.

Year.	Total cases.			
1941	3,366			
1942	3,875	Increase	509	on previous year.
1943	4,369	„	494	„
1944	4,776	„	407	„
1945	5,886	„	1,110	„
1946	6,465	„	579	„
1947	7,605	„	1,140	„
1948	8,486	„	881	„
1949	12,556	„	4,070	„
1950	14,097	„	1,541	„
1951	13,503	Decrease	594	„
1952	14,108	Increase	605	„

Staff.

The service is administered by the Medical Officer of Health from the Public Health Department.

The personnel consists of one Ambulance Officer, eleven drivers, ten attendants, one mechanic, and one clerk telephonist. All these men are whole time; there are no part-time employees.

There are four crews available during the day and two crews at night. One ambulance is kept standing by for cases of accidents.

For the use of the ambulance, except in the case of accident, a certificate signed by a medical practitioner is required stating that the use is necessary, and that the patient is unable to travel by public transport.

A large amount of carriage of patients to and from hospital out-patients' departments is done. There is no person delegated in the Hospital Management Committee Group or individual hospitals to assist in co-ordinating this work on the hospital side.

11.—Prevention, Care and After-care.

Services in relation to (1) **tuberculosis**. The local authority has arranged for a tuberculosis health visitor to attend the Chest Clinic sessions of the Regional Hospital Board in this area, and to work under the immediate direction of the Medical Specialist. The authority provides housing accommodation in certain cases (so far all requests for T.B. cases by the Medical Officer of Health have been met by the Housing Committee), and assists in supplying nursing equipment. Co-operation has been made with the District Rehabilitation Officer. The medical specialist of the Regional Hospital Board attached to the Chest Clinic holds a joint appointment with the local authority so as to assist with the preventative work and the care and after-care work in respect of tuberculosis. The M.M.R. Unit of the Regional Hospital Board attended at Bury in 1950/51. The Local Authority provided accommodation for this in the New Town Hall.

(2) **Illness generally**. Information concerning cases requiring assistance of any nature within the scope of the authority is given by the Hospital Officers in the area by discharge notices giving particulars of the patient discharged from hospital and the type of assistance likely to be required, i.e., home nursing, health visiting, domestic help, loan of nursing equipment.

With regard to **prevention** the local authority pursues an active programme of health education by (a) through the personal efforts of the medical and nursing staff, sanitary inspectors and social workers, (b) through liaison with other local authority departments, e.g., Housing, Education and Cleansing, and with general practitioners, (c) through liaison with voluntary organisations in the area by giving lectures and addresses, (d) the organisation of film lectures, talks and addresses, and provision of descriptive literature, (e) co-operation with the Central Council for Health Education. The authority has made provision for the loan of nursing equipment in cases recommended by general practitioners, health visitors, hospital officers, &c. Premises where this type of equipment is loaned are rented by the authority, and are open at certain hours nightly. Sick room equipment is also loaned through the agency of the Home Nursing Service.

12.—Domestic Help.

The Home Help Service caters for the following classes in order of priority :—(1) Maternity Cases, (2) Non-infectious sick-

ness in the home, (3) Infirmary due to old age. In 1952, thirty whole-time and eight part-time home helps were employed, with one full-time organiser. Each case attended is assessed for payment, and charges are made according to an approved income scale. There are no special facilities for training. Each home help is given individual instructions by the Home Help Organiser on entering the Service.

The number of cases attended are as follows:—

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
No. of Maternity Cases attended	40	53	65	57	50	29
No. of Sickness Cases attended	8	18	83	84	155	131
No. of persons over 70 years of age attended	—	—	55	91	154	201

Basis of Assessment for Home Help Service.

From the gross weekly income of applicant (total income in the case of husband and wife living together, including children's allowances) deduct rent and rates up to 25 shillings, compulsory insurance, and an allowance of 15 shillings for each adult and 7s. 6d. for each dependent child.

The net remaining income is assessed accordingly, and the weekly payment to be made for the applicant consists of:—

One-third of the first £ of net income.

One-half of the second £ of net income.

Two-thirds of the third £ of net income.

The whole of the remainder of the net income.

In making an assessment for cases with less than a full week's service the weekly payment is divided by 24 to give an hourly rate.

There is close co-ordination between the Hospital Almoner, general practitioner, and the Health Department in arranging for the supply of Home Helps where most necessary.

13.—Health Education.

Full use has been made of Posters and Leaflets issued by the Central Council for Health Education, including the Council's official journal ("Better Health") which is distributed to Clinics, Schools, &c.

A special leaflet "Advice on Fireguards" is distributed by Health Visitors and at Clinic premises.

Poster displays are on view at all Clinics.

No leaflets or posters have been specially prepared for use in the Council's area.

14.—Mental Health.

Details of this Service are given in Section 8 of this report.

II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

These are provided at the following :—

Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The Laboratory, Bury General Hospital.

Clinic Laboratory, The Wylde, Bury.

The examinations carried out at these laboratories for the Health Department have been bacteriological and biological tests. Chemical examinations of water, milk and food-stuffs have been made by the Borough Analyst at his laboratory in Manchester.

Bacteriological Examinations.

The following are the particulars of the specimens bacteriologically examined during the year, elsewhere than at The Wylde Lab. :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Swabs for Diphtheria	—	4	—	4
Sputum for Tuberculosis	—	5	—	5
Faeces	5	58	—	63

Hospital Facilities.

Local Hospital accommodation is provided in the area by the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. In addition a considerable number of Bury residents are treated for both in-patient and out-patient treatment in hospitals, both teaching and otherwise, in Manchester.

Hospitals and Clinics under the jurisdiction of the Bury and Rossendale Hospital Management Committee.

Bury General Hospital, Walmersley Road, Bury. Tel. Bury 2444.
Westbourne Continuation Hospital, Helmshore, Haslingden.
Tel. Rossendale 1055.

Robinson Kay Home, Walmersley, Bury. Tel. Ramsbottom 2113.
Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bolton Rd., Bury. Tel. Bury 116.
Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Ainsworth, Nr. Bolton. Tel. Bury 172.

Aitken Sanatorium, Holcombe, Nr. Bury. Tel. Ramsbottom 2002.
Fairfield General Hospital, Jericho, Bury. Tel. Bury 2306.
Ramsbottom Cottage Hospital, Nuttall Lane, Ramsbottom. Tel. Ramsbottom 3123.

Bealey Maternity Home, Dumers Lane, Radcliffe. Tel. Radcliffe 2371.

Rossendale General Hospital, Rawtenstall. Tel. Rossendale 820.
Greenfield Massage Centre, Haslingden. Tel. Rossendale 207.
T.B. and V.D. Clinic, The Wylde, Bury. Tel. Bury 198ĉ.
T.B. Clinic, Derbyshire Street, Radcliffe. Tel. Radcliffe 2323.

General Medical Services.

General Medical, Dental, and Supplementary Services under the National Health Services Act are administered by the Executive Council for the County Borough of Bury, 20 Manchester Road, Bury. (Phone Bury 604.)

The function of the Council is to administer for the County Borough of Bury the services provided under PART IV of the National Service Act, 1946. These comprise general medical services, general dental services, pharmaceutical services, and supplementary ophthalmic services, which are available to every person who is resident, whether permanently or temporarily, in Great Britain. No insurance qualification is required.

For this purpose the Council is required to make arrangements with, and to compile and publish lists of doctors, dentists, chemists and ophthalmic medical practitioners and opticians who have undertaken to provide these services in the Council's area. At the commencement of the year the numbers on the respective lists were as follows:—

Doctors: 46 principals (of whom 24 were resident in Bury). 2 full-time and 2 part-time assistants (whose names were not included in the Medical List) were employed by Bury doctors.

Dentists: 15 principals.

Chemists: 16 chemists or firms of chemists, with 20 shops.
1 druggist.

10 appliance suppliers.

Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners : 1.

Ophthalmic Opticians : 11 (and 1 assistant).

The period under review has seen the introduction of further charges in addition to those for glasses and artificial teeth. These are, a prescription charge of 1/- a form, and a charge of up to £1 for dental conservative treatment (persons under 21 and expectant and nursing mothers are exempted from this latter charge). This has resulted in a further drop in the demand for general dental services, and the supplementary ophthalmic services have also slightly reduced during the year. The charge for prescriptions was followed by an immediate substantial reduction in the number of prescriptions presented for dispensing, but the demand has since increased and the number of prescriptions dispensed in March, 1953, exceeded that for March, 1952. At the same time the number of prescriptions per form has increased from 1.54 for the period June, 1951, to March, 1952, to 1.71 for the period June, 1952, to March, 1953.

The gross cost of the pharmaceutical services was £69,347, and in addition patients contributed £8,099. The general dental services cost £23,163, and in addition patients paid £8,405. The supplementary ophthalmic services cost £10,037, and patients contributed an additional £6,614. The cost for the year of all the services administered by the Council was £201,516, and administrative expenses amounted to £3,829. In addition, patients contributed a total of £23,118.

The process of deleting from its records persons who are no longer resident in the Council's area has now virtually been completed, and the Council is in possession of the National Health Service Numbers of the bulk of the population.

In the period under review, the Council met on 11 occasions. Committees have been established, but unnecessary devolution of duties has been avoided.

Meetings of the Finance Committee and the Ophthalmic Services Committee are held monthly, the remaining Committees meet as required. In all, 50 Committee meetings have been held during the year.

Two of the Service Committees met during the year to deal with three cases. The Committees made certain recommendations to the Council, and in each case the Committee's recommendations were approved by the Council, and the Minister of Health without amendment.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action has been necessary during 1952 under this Section.

SECTION 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

1.—Sanitary Inspection of the District.

The number and nature of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors to the premises detailed, and action taken:—

	Total Visits	Nuisances or Defects found and reported	Notices Served	Nuisances or Defects Remedied	Notices Abated
Houses under Public Health Acts...	2,773	1,307	576	873	347
Vermin	216	—	—	—	—
Water Supply	117	6	6	1	1
Tents, Vans, Sheds	81	2	2	2	2
Houses Let in Lodgings	71	18	6	2	2
Common Lodging Houses	91	3	2	—	—
Schools	42	62	9	7	4
Entertainment Houses	17	10	3	—	—
Ashes Accommodation	862	33	33	25	19
Accumulations	38	3	3	3	3
Animals or Birds	43	—	—	—	—
Stable Premises	15	—	—	—	—
Yards, Courts, etc.	14	—	—	—	—
Piggeries	45	—	—	—	—
Rats and Mice	129	—	—	—	—
Drainage—Inspected	1,430	100	65	81	65
Tested	261	—	—	—	—
A.R.P. Shelters	5	5	5	5	5
Closets—Water	755	85	61	87	60
Pails or Privies	75	15	15	13	13
Cesspools	44	2	3	1	2
Urinals	37	—	—	—	—
Sewers and Street Gullies	37	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Animals Acts	130	—	—	—	—
Milkshops and Dairies	290	1	1	—	—
Ice-cream Premises and Vehicles	122	—	—	—	—
Markets	223	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	654	17	2	17	2
Abattoirs for Meat Inspection	877	—	—	—	—
Food Preparing Premises	115	34	11	28	10
General Food Premises	5,672	151	56	17	17
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	30	—	—	—	—
Suspected Food Poisoning	10	—	—	—	—
Shops Acts	65	20	9	2	2
Merchandise Marks Acts	4,673	18	18	18	18
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	18	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	62	—	—	—	—
Factories (with Mechanical power)	145	64	18	19	12
(without Mechanical power)	1	—	—	—	—
Workplaces	11	2	1	—	—
Outworkers	15	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses—Factory	47	4	3	1	1
Non-factory	61	1	1	—	—
Rag Flock Premises... ..	44	—	—	—	—
Pet Animals Act	20	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	206	—	—	—	—
Disinfection	12	—	—	—	—

Housing—									
Inspections—Regulations 1925/32	47	—	—	—	—				
Other Visits	165	—	—	—	—				
Disinfestation	7	—	—	—	—				
Overcrowding	85	—	—	—	—				
Rent Restrictions Acts	6	—	—	—	—				
Smoke Abatement Observations ...	94	8	14	8	14				
Premises Visited	79	—	—	—	—				
Rivers Pollution Acts	31	—	—	—	—				
Miscellaneous Visits	1,540	—	—	—	—				
Interviews — Owners, Tradesmen, etc.	843	—	—	—	—				
Samples—									
Food and Drugs—									
Formal	214	—	—	—	—				
Informal	176	—	—	—	—				
Rag Flock Act—									
Formal	33	—	—	—	—				
Informal	1	—	—	—	—				
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act—									
Informal	26	—	—	—	—				
Water—									
Bacteriological	50	—	—	—	—				
Chemical	22	—	—	—	—				
Clean Milk—									
T.B. Exam. and Bacteriological	215	—	—	—	—				
Pathological Specimens	19	—	—	—	—				
Ice Cream	63	—	—	—	—				
Synthetic Cream	3	—	—	—	—				
Rinses	26	—	—	—	—				
Shellfish	3	—	—	—	—				
TOTALS					24,449	1,925	895	1,191	598

2.—Number of Notices Served and Nuisances Abated.

Number of informal notices served	718
,, informal notices complied with	511
,, statutory notices served	177
,, statutory notices complied with	89
,, nuisances and defects abated on informal notices	1086
,, nuisances and defects abated on statutory notices	105
,, enquiries answered under Land Charges Acts ...	901

Legal proceedings, instituted for non-compliance with notice served under Section 39, Public Health Act, 1936, concerning a defective septic tank, were adjourned sine die to enable the Council and defendant to agree to terms for connecting premises to public sewer.

3.—Total Number of Complaints Received—851.

NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	NUMBER.
General Disrepair —Various	77
Defective Fireplaces	9
„ Rainwater pipes	13
„ Windows	15
„ Chimneys	10
„ Doors	12
„ Plasterwork	21
„ Floors	7
„ Roofs	39
„ Eavesgutters	10
„ Sinks	8
Burst Water Pipes	16
Dampness	55
Defective Waterclosets	38
Choked Waterclosets	38
Choked Drains	44
Flooding	9
Insufficient ashes accommodation	6
Defective ashpits	7
Defective ashbins	2
Accumulations	29
Dirty Premises	28
Vermin	89
Foul and Obnoxious Odours	17
Water Supply	9
Dangerous Buildings	17
Smoke Nuisance	5
Surface Drainage	2
Overcrowding	34
Rats	37
Factories	5
Miscellaneous	80
Defective Pails and Privies	4
Defective Wallbins	1
Defective Waste Waterclosets	6
Defective Paths	52

Number of Complaints referred to other Corporation Departments.

Miscellaneous	15
Ashpits requiring emptying	6
Choked drains	16
Choked street gullies	6
Choked W.C.'s	10
Dangerous walls and structures	25
Defects at Corporation property	9
Offensive Smells	3
Rats	15

105

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1.—Inspections.

PREMISES	Number on Register	NUMBER OF	
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authority	89	62	3
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	446	271	16
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	40	11	2
TOTAL	575	344	21

2.—Cases in which Defects were found.

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			to H.M. Inspec'r	by H.M. Inspec'r
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1)	1	1	—	1
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)....				
(a) Insufficient.....	1	2	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	18	17	—	14
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	1
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	21	20	—	17

Outworkers.

No. of lists of Outworkers received	3
No. of registered Outworkers within the Borough	19
(all engaged in the making of wearing apparel).	

Water Supply.

The County Borough is supplied by the Irwell Valley Water Board from mains passing through the area. These mains come from four different upland surface water sources of supply, and all the houses supplied by the Board derive their water direct from the mains.

In accordance with Circular 28/46, the following report, for which I am indebted to the Engineer and Manager, is submitted in tabular form:—

PARTICULARS REQUIRED	REMARKS
1. Whether the water supply of the area and of its several parts has been satisfactory : (a) in quality. (b) in quantity.	(a) Yes. (b) Yes.
2. Where there is a piped supply, whether bacteriological examinations were made of the raw water and where treatment is installed of the water going into supply, if so, how many and the results obtained ; the results of any chemical analysis.	50 bacteriological examinations of the raw water were made. 276 bacteriological examinations of the water going into supply were made (results mainly satisfactory) and 60 chemical examinations (results satisfactory).
3. Where the waters are liable to have plumbo-solvent action, the facts as to contamination by lead, including precautions taken and number and result of analysis.	Waters are lime treated. 276 examinations for plumbo-solvency were made with mainly satisfactory results.
4. Action in respect of any forms of contamination.	All waters are chlorinated.
5. Particulars of the proportion of dwellinghouses and the proportions of the population supplied from public water mains. (a) Direct to houses. (b) By means of standpipes.	(a) 19,666 dwellinghouses were connected to the Board's mains at December 31st, 1952. (b) Nil.

Water Sampling.

Sources of Supply.	Chemical Exam.		Bac'gical Exam.		Total No. of Samples
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	
Towns Mains	10	4	19	4	37
Private Wells and Springs	7	1	4	9	21
Total No. of Samples	17	5	23	13	58

One sample of water percolating into the cellar of a dwelling house was also taken, which on chemical analysis was found to be contaminated with sewage. This analysis provided valuable assistance in tracing a leaking disused drain in connection with the house.

The ten samples from private well and spring supplies reported to be unsatisfactory were taken from six separate premises situated considerable distances from town's mains. One of the dwelling houses concerned was closed voluntarily when it subsequently became vacant. A number of other dwelling houses are shortly to be considered under the relevant provisions of the Housing Act, 1936. The owners of two dairy farms have commenced negotiations for an improved water supply. Further investigations concerning the remaining unsatisfactory source of supply were pending at the end of the year. The occupiers of all the inhabited premises concerned have been advised to boil all water used for drinking and dairy purposes.

The results of all samples taken from town's mains reported to be unsatisfactory were referred to the Irwell Valley Water Board for necessary action. Four samples reported to contain slight coliform contamination were taken during a period of extremely inclement weather, when contamination known to have occurred at some of the Board's reservoirs was not completely removed by subsequent treatment. Four samples reported unsatisfactory on chemical examination; all contained some form of sediment in varying amounts, which was removed by subsequent flushing of the service mains concerned. There appears to be need for such action to be taken by the Board more frequently, regardless of complaints.

Private Water Supplies.

The percentage of dwelling houses and farms not supplied with water for domestic purposes from the town's mains is 0.53%. These houses using wells and other private sources of supply are situated at considerable distances from the Board's mains.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Sixteen samples of water were obtained for bacteriological examination from the three swimming baths situated within the Borough. Twelve samples were reported to be satisfactory. Two samples from one baths showed evidence of slight contamination, which was remedied by adjusting the degree of chlorination of the water. Two samples from another baths were reported to have a high coliform count. As a result the water in the baths concerned was completely changed, and the filters and ozone injectors cleansed on separate occasions. Subsequent samples taken were reported to be satisfactory.

One sample of water from one swimming baths submitted for chemical examination was reported to be satisfactory.

The Public Baths comprise three plunge baths, nineteen slipper baths, and one Turkish Bath.

The water in the plunge baths is filtered and aerated by a continuous flow type of plant to which is attached an automatic chlorine injector.

Early in the year improvements to the filtration plant were completed, which ensure that water supplied to each of the plunge baths is filtered separately.

The swimming bath at the Municipal Technical College is fitted with a high pressure sand filter and automatic chlorine injector, both of which operate on a continuous flow system.

At the Grammar School swimming baths the water is filtered continuously by a high pressure sand filter and treated by a continuous flow ozone injector in which ozone is electrically generated.

RIVER POLLUTION.

The case of pollution in a stream which rises outside the Borough (see Reports 1950 and 1951) continues to be kept under observation.

Active progress is being made with the scheme whereby the Council will treat sewage arising in an adjoining urban district, when this pollution should cease.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

A smoke or water test is applied to all newly constructed drainage work so far as is practicable.

No. of premises where new drainage was provided	39
No. of premises where drainage was reconstructed	105
No. of new sinks provided in dwelling houses	26

The Highways and Sewage Committee extended an existing sewer to facilitate closet conversions to twenty-five houses in one area of the Borough.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The provision of free sets of fittings (closet pedestal, seat and cistern) where obsolete types of closets are converted to the water carriage system, was continued during the year.

No. of sets of sanitary fittings issued	71
,, insanitary and obsolete types of closets converted to fresh waterclosets	71
,, privy closets converted to pail closets	7
,, new or additional fresh waterclosets installed	42

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

No. of dustbins renewed by Cleansing Committee under maintenance scheme	1,285
,, Notices served to abolish ashpits and wallbins	44
,, Notices to abolish ashpits and wallbins complied with	12

**TABLE GIVING PARTICULARS OF CONVERSIONS DURING THE
PAST FIVE YEARS.**

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	T't'l
Closets abolished :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	—	—	2	1	3
(b) Pail Closets	—	—	1	—	—	1
(c) Waste Water Closets	5	1	2	4	—	12
Privy Closets converted to pail closets	—	—	2	4	7	13
Conversion to Fresh Water Closets from :—						
(a) Privy Closets	—	29	14	4	—	47
(b) Pail Closets	—	1	6	22	—	29
(c) Waste Water Closets	44	38	31	37	49	199
(d) Trough Closets	—	14	53	15	22	104
Additional Fresh Water Closets provided at :—						
(a) Dwelling Houses and Schools	21	30	31	44	40	166
(b) Factories	12	11	13	—	2	38
Total number of Fresh Water Closets fixed in connection with existing dwelling houses and Factories	77	123	148	122	113	583
Fixed Ashpits, &c., converted to dustbins :—						
(a) Privy Middens	—	21	10	6	—	37
(b) Dry Ashpits	7	2	47	34	26	116
(c) Wallbins	11	8	10	22	21	72
No. of portable covered dustbins provided (additional and in lieu of fixed ashpits, &c.)	28	51	188	110	80	457

Type and number of Conveniences in the Borough:—

No. of Waterclosets	21,587
No. of Waste Waterclosets	1,268
No. of Dustbins	18,351
No. of Wallbins	286
No. of Ashpits	1,187
No. of Pail Closets including temporary Conveniences	340
No. of Privy —Closets	159
Middens	93

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Number of cases investigated	67
Number of houses disinfected	62
Number of pathological specimens collected	65

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. of registered offensive trades	16
No. of registered dealers in scrap metal and marine store dealers	29

Legal proceedings were instituted against two unregistered dealers in scrap metal who were fined a total of £7 10s. 0d., and £8 8s. 0d. costs.

SHOPS INSPECTION.

District sanitary inspectors gave a number of verbal intimations to traders concerning the sale of prohibited articles from mixed businesses on Sundays and early closing days, which were complied with. Such traders are encouraged to exhibit notices on their premises indicating the prohibited sale of goods on the respective closing days.

Seven notices outstanding at the end of the year are in respect of the re-conditioning of closet and washing facilities involving structural alterations at a similar number of multiple shops.

Emergency legislation controlling the closing hours of shops in winter months was not re-enacted, and the relevant provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, and local orders made thereunder were in operation throughout the year.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN SCHOOLS.

Twenty-two trough closets at two controlled schools have been converted to closets of the fresh water flushing type.

The attention of the Education Committee and School Managers was also directed to defects in sanitary accommodation and premises at nine schools.

Minor repairs were effected in the meals kitchens at two schools.

PET ANIMALS.

The Pet Animals Act, 1951, which regulates the conditions under which animals are sold as pets, and premises used as pet shops and stores, came into operation on 1st April. The Council resolved to adopt the schedule of conditions approved by the Association of Municipal Corporations to be attached to all licences issued under the Act, and to appoint all sanitary inspectors as inspectors under the Act. Close co-operation with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is maintained in the execution of these duties. Four premises are licenced under the Act, and have been kept in a satisfactory manner.

PHARMACY AND POISONS.

No. of Registered authorised sellers of Part II poisons 103

No. of Registered premises 72

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS.

No. of samples taken and submitted for analysis 21
(of which seven were rag flock and fourteen other filling materials).

The Prescribed Analyst certified all samples to conform to statutory standards except one sample of cotton felt, which contained 0.5% excess trash.

The Health Committee resolved that the attention of the manufacturer be directed to the result of this sample.

No. of premises registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951 9

No premises within the Borough are licensed for the manufacture or storage of rag flock.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS.

No. of samples of fertilisers taken 18

No. of samples of feeding stuffs taken 8

The Agricultural Analyst certified all samples to conform to statutory standards.

DISINFESTATION OF VERMINOUS PREMISES.

The Council provide a disinfestation service free of charge to all dwelling houses.

The disinfestants used are an atomised liquid 5% D.D.T. (Geigy) in Kerosine or Zaldecide, and 10% D.D.T. (Geigy) powder.

Total Number of houses disinfested 152

No. of Council houses disinfested 30

No. of houses found infested with bed bugs 48

No. of houses found infested with cockroaches 49

No. of houses found infested with other vermin 55

No. of food and other premises disinfested 12

Average quantity of material used per case—

5% D.D.T. (Geigy) Liquid, 1.4 gallons.

10% D.D.T. (Geigy) Powder, 0.54 lbs.

Total No. of Visits re Vermin Infestation 406

RODENT CONTROL.

I am indebted to the Director of Public Cleansing, who has kindly supplied the following information of action taken by him during the year.

Quarter ending. 1952	Infestations treated		No. of Infestations re-treated.	Estimated total kill Ministry Formula.	No. of Bodies recovered.	No. of Infestations cleared.	No. of Infestations reduced to Minor.
	Type.	No.					
—March 31	Major	4	1	195	80	1	2
	Minor	83	24	830		56	—
—June 30	Major	8	3	303	97	2	3
	Minor	63	14	676		44	—
—Sept. 30	Major	4	1	115	68	1	2
	Minor	53	10	551		36	—
—Dec. 31*	Major	2	1	52	75	—	1
	Minor	55	16	163		35	—

* During this period Warfarin was used extensively. In respect of this poison, estimate of kill is not determinable, although most effective in clearing infestations.

The Director of Public Cleansing is the Authorised Officer appointed under Part I of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, and the Rodent Operator is a member of his Department.

When the Rodent Operator has reason to suspect that the means of entry into the premises by rats is due to the defective condition of the drains, the matter is referred to this Department.

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied the following details in respect of Sewer Maintenance Treatments undertaken by his Department during the year.

Date of Treatments, 1952.	No. of Manholes Baited.	No. of Man-holes showing Pre-bait taken	No. of Man-holes showing Complete take.
2nd—14th June	796	449	197
28th July—9th August	649	476	376
25th August—11th Sept.	778	536	371

Total number of manholes in the Borough—1,501.

On each occasion a 10% test bait was carried out on the remaining manholes. Treatments were undertaken on three consecutive days, and included baiting at the Sewage Works.

A number of block treatments were also effected in Parsons Lane and adjacent areas.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

		Dense Black smoke (minutes)	Moderate Smoke (minutes)	Little or no Smoke (minutes)
Total amount of smoke recorded during the year.		48.5	1194.5	1190.5
Average amount of smoke recorded per observation.		0.61	14.72	14.67
	No. in Register			
Particulars of nuisances recorded.	3	3.5	17.5	9.5
	29	2.5	23.5	4
	51	4	20	6
	15	3.5	8	18.5
	98	6	10	14
	4a	5	13.5	11.5
	85	4	6	20
	53	3.5	11	15.5

There has been an increase in the average amount of black and moderate smoke emitted per recorded chimney observation compared with the previous two years, probably due to some relaxation of effort to mitigate smoke nuisances by both managements and boiler house staff.

Further sections of the sulphuretted hydrogen recovery plant mentioned in earlier reports were completed during the year, and the whole of this work should be complete by the end of 1953.

New economisers have been provided at a paper mill and a textile print works. At the latter premises two additional Lancashire boilers are in course of erection.

The installation of chain grate stokers to a battery of four Lancashire boilers mentioned in last year's Report has been completed. The resultant reduction in fuel consumption is thirty tons of coal per week, with a saving of £90 per week, and an excessive grit and smoke nuisance have been abated. These facts demonstrate once again that smoke abatement and efficient use of fuel are wise economy.

Courses in Boiler House Practice held at the Municipal Technical College since 1948 have continued with increasing success.

The Council are members of the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee and the National Smoke Abatement Society, and are represented on executives of both organisations.

OBSERVATIONS ON ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Two standard deposit gauges are stationed within the Borough.

The following table records the details of observations taken.

(* These figures are for an interrupted period of twenty-three days owing to accident to gauge).

PERIOD 1952	RAINFALL IN INCHES		TOTAL DEPOSITS (Tons per square mile)	
	Public Abattoir	Huntley Mt. Clinic	Public Abattoir	Huntley Mt. Clinic
January	4.57	3.38	25.08	19.92
February	1.35	1.09	16.66	13.72
March	2.20	2.04	17.79	14.32
April	3.36	3.46	20.58	20.67
May	1.82	1.89	16.93	15.84
June	3.94	3.52	18.65	15.04
July	3.05	2.48	16.28	11.27
August	4.48	4.16	21.45	14.11
September	3.68	2.63	21.54	11.23
October	4.0	3.29	22.20	18.20
November	2.26	1.64*	16.93	10.92*
December	4.26	3.10	40.62	23.73
TOTAL	38.97	32.68	254.71	188.97
MONTHLY AVERAGE	3.25	2.72	21.23	15.75
Mean total for 12 months on both Stations	35.83		221.84	

SECTION 4.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The County Milk Regulations Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries states that during the year three local dairy farmers became licenced producers of tuberculin tested milk, and nine dairy farms were licenced for the production of accredited milk. Two new dairy farms were registered.

Total No. of licenced producers of tuberculin tested milk	4
Total No. of licenced producers of accredited milk	24
Total No. of dairy farms	49

Details of milk sampling by sanitary inspectors.

GRADE OF MILK	No. OF Samples	METHY- LENE BLUE TEST		PHOS- PHA- TASE TEST		T.B. INOCU- LATION TEST		TUR- BIDITY TEST		No. of tests appl'd
		Sat.	Un- Sat.	Sat.	Un- sat.	Sat.	Un- sat.	Sat.	Un- sat.	
TUBERCULIN TESTED (farm bottled)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TUBERCULIN TESTED (Pasteurised)	6	6	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	14
ACCREDITED	6	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	7
PASTEURISED	94	91	—	94	—	4	—	—	—	189
STERILISED	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
UNDESIGNATED	82	58	13	—	—	61	5	—	—	137
TOTALS ...	197	157	13	100	—	73	5	8	—	356

Sixteen rinses taken from milk churns and bottles were reported to be of satisfactory standard.

95% of all milk sampled was satisfactory to prescribed tests.

40% of all milk sampled was examined for the presence of tuberculous infection, and 6.8% of such milk was found to contain evidence of infection. This evidence was found in 7.5% of all milk so examined which was not heat-treated.

Reports on the thirteen unsatisfactory samples of undesignated milk (three from premises within the Borough) were referred to the County Milk Production Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, for investigation at the source of production. This officer reports that all these cases were thoroughly investigated and advice given on methods of production. In seven cases (two within the Borough) recommendations were made concerning necessary improvements to shippens and dairies on the farms concerned. As a result one dairy farmer within the Borough subsequently obtained an accredited producer's licence.

Reports on the five samples reported to contain tuberculous infection (one from premises within the Borough) were referred to the Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Seven cows were subsequently slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Orders 1938/46, four cows being from a farm within the Borough. In one case changes had occurred in the dairy herd concerned before veterinary investigations commenced. This herd was subsequently certified to be non-tuberculous.

No. of Registered Dairies	9
„ Registered Distributors of milk	181
„ Dealers' Licences issued to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk	19
„ Dealers' licences issued to retail Pasteurised Milk	22
„ Dealers' licences issued to retail Sterilised Milk	193
„ Milk Pasteurisers' licences issued	1
„ Milk producer-retailers trading within the Borough	66
„ Registered Dairymen trading within the Borough	21

ICE-CREAM PREMISES.

Codes of Practice approved by the Council in relation to ice-cream premises and vehicles have been in operation since 1949. Compliance with such Codes is a condition of registration of vendors and premises under the provisions of the Bury Corporation Act, 1932. Manufacturers of ice-lollies are also registered under this Act where such manufacture constitutes a major portion of a trader's business.

Approximately 93% of all ice-cream sold within the Borough is pre-packed. A modern hygienic type of wafer dispenser was installed at one large retail premises, and was found to operate satisfactorily.

REGISTRATIONS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1952.

Wholesale Manufacturers.	Retail Manufacturers.	Wholesale Dealers.	Retail Vendors (Shops)	Retail Vendors (Vehicles)	Manufacturers of Ice-Lollies.
2 (Hot Mix Process)	9 (2 Hot Mix 7 Cold Mix Process)	3	128	12	15

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR. BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

No. of Samples of Ice Cream.	Methylene Blue Test.		Min. of Health Provisional Grades.		
	Sat.	Unsat.	1	3	4
41	37	4	37	2	2

Twenty-four samples were taken from manufacturers outside the Borough, and seventeen from manufacturers within the Borough. The four unsatisfactory samples were from manufacturers outside the Borough. Reports on these unsatisfactory samples were forwarded to the local authorities concerned for investigation.

Six samples of ice-lollies manufactured within the Borough were also submitted for bacteriological examination. One sample was reported to contain non-faecal coliform bacilli and five to be satisfactory.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

No. of Samples of Ice-Cream.	No. of Samples Certified by Public Analyst to be genuine.	Average Percentages.			
		Fat.	Milk Solids.	Sugar.	Total Solids.
23	23	9.5	8.7	13.1	34.98

During the year the prescribed standard for ice-cream was reduced by the Ministry of Food to 4% fat, 10% sugar, and 5% milk solids other than fat, owing to prevailing shortages of ingredients.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

Food Byelaws drafted upon the Model Series issued by the Ministry of Food came into operation on 1st January. All food traders have been supplied with a copy of a Code of Practice approved by the Council as a practical interpretation of the provisions of the Byelaws. Food traders have also been supplied with a very attractive and distinctive glazed notice for display on their premises, which briefly conveys the salient points of the Byelaws to both trader and customer. Notices re dogs in food shops and hand washing have also been issued to food traders. Work under the Byelaws during the year has been confined to advising traders and occupiers of food premises of their responsibilities, and educating them in clean practices which will comply with Byelaw requirements.

Under the provisions of the Byelaws, the Council are empowered to require the provision of hot-water and washing facilities on retail food vehicles. Seven vehicles, including three ice-cream vendors, have been equipped to conform to this requirement during the year. All mobile ice-cream vendors trading within the Borough have adopted this standard of vehicle since 1949.

REGISTRATION AT 31st DECEMBER.

Meat Shops	Food preparing premises and Bakehouses	General Food Premises (including Market Stalls)	Total
80	232	665	977

IMPROVEMENTS TO PREMISES DURING THE YEAR.

Premises	Recon- ditioned	Redecorated	Additional Hot Water Supplies and Washing Facilities	Additional W.C. Accommoda- tion
Fish Shops	3	3	3	2
Food Preparing	4	4	2	—
General Food Shops	3	8	2	—
Licenced Premises...	2	2	3	3
Snack Bars	2	2	2	—
Retail Sales Vehicles	4	4	4	—
Totals	18	23	16	5

One new snack bar, a large industrial canteen, and a large kitchen and dining room at a direct grant school were opened during the year.

Steady progress continues with the installation of hot water supplies, detergent dispensers, and glass washing machines in licenced premises. Experiments have been conducted on one licenced premises with a new type of glass washing machine, and satisfactory reports have been received.

REGISTRATIONS OF PREMISES EFFECTED DURING THE YEAR.

Food Preparing Premises	Preparation of Ice Lollies	Approved for Catering Licences
6	4	4

Eleven samples of synthetic cream and shellfish were submitted for bacteriological examination, and reported to be of satisfactory standard.

Investigations were undertaken in respect of four individual cases of suspected food poisoning. Diagnosis was confirmed in three cases which did not involve any food premises or additional persons within the Borough.

FOOD HYGIENE COURSES.

During the year three further Food Hygiene Courses were organised at the Municipal Technical College with the co-operation of the Education Committee. The first course comprised seven lectures dealing with food infections, personal hygiene, elementary bacteriology, structure of food premises, food law, rodent and vermin infestation, and domestic food storage. The lecturers included the Medical Officer of Health and his deputy, a pathologist, the Chief and two District Sanitary Inspectors, and the Superintendent Health Visitor. The fee for this course was 7/6d., and students who attended the full series of lectures were awarded attendance certificates. The other two courses were specially arranged for School Meals personnel, and comprised three lectures on personal hygiene and food infections, structure of food premises, and rodent and vermin infestation given by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, the Chief and a District Sanitary Inspector. Lectures at all courses were supplemented by films, practical specimens and demonstrations, and discussion. There was a total attendance at all courses of 58 students.

During the last week of August a Clean Food Exhibit, featuring the Ministry of Health Mobile Exhibition Unit, was displayed in the windows of the North-Western Electricity Board showrooms, Market Street. The salient features of clean food were thus placed before the public without putting them to any inconvenience or requiring them to enter any premises to view the exhibits. The Ministry of Health film "Another Case of Poisoning," was shown concurrently at the largest and most frequented cinema in the Borough. Both the display and film received favourable press comment, and stimulated local interest.

MARKETS.

There are two retail markets within the Borough, a large covered market hall, and an open market held twice weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. In addition the open market is occupied several days a week by a number of food stalls for the sale of fish, horseflesh, prepared foods, fruit and greengrocery.

No. of food stalls in Market Hall	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
No. of food stalls in Open Market	....	....	....	....	....	....	79

During the year consultations were held with the Markets and Baths Committee and the Markets Superintendent concerning the application of the local Byelaws re Exposure of Food for Sale in the Open Air. Arising out of these consultations the Markets and Baths Committee agreed to provide additional communal washing facilities, with hot and cold water supplies, for food traders on the Open Market Ground, and to erect a number of additional enclosed permanent stalls to be let to food traders. Such new stalls are to be provided with water supply, drainage, and gas or electricity to enable traders to provide sinks and hot water supplies. The Markets and Baths Committee also agreed to provide facilities for ensuring the proper storage of refuse on food stalls and for the collection of same. This work is to be commenced during the financial year 1953/4. As a result of a survey, the majority of food traders on the Open Market expressed their preference to provide their own protective screens to stall counters. Thirteen stalls were so equipped during the year, and orders for similarly equipping remaining stalls are in hand. Only biscuit, flour confectionery, cooked meats, sweets and shellfish traders are being requested to provide counter screens at present. It is thought desirable to await development of further trade research concerning the covering of meat and fish exposed for sale in the open air.

Market food traders still have to be reminded constantly of the provisions of the Food Byelaws and Bury Corporation Act, 1932, which require them to exhibit their name and address on their stalls.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS.

The direction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries suspending the provisions of the Marking Order which requires butter to be marked with an indication of country of origin on exposure for sale continued in operation during the year.

District Sanitary Inspectors gave numerous verbal notices to food traders directing their attention to the provisions of the various Marking Orders, and generally these were complied with.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of Slaughtermen licenced by the Borough Council—24.

Number of Animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during 1952:—

Beasts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.	Weight (Tons).
8,241	28,868	3,593	1,074	41,776	3,531

Amount of Imported and Port-killed meat received at W.M.S.A. Depot at the Abattoir during 1952:—

Quarters of Beef.	Carcases of Mutton and Lamb.	Carcases of Pork.
3,243	68,329	624

Boxes and Bags of Offal—5,530.

Total population supplied from the Abattoir under Ministry of Food Control of Meat and Livestock Scheme (approx).—176,500.

Total number of Butchers' Shops in area supplied—250.

Average amount of fresh killed meat per head of such population—45.72 lbs. per annum, or 0.879 lbs. per week.

Number of carcasses examined requiring special attention, 6,449, of which number 2,298 were affected with tuberculosis in varying degree.

Thirty-two beef carcasses were found to be affected with localised cysticercus bovis. Seven carcasses were subjected to cold storage treatment at the Ministry of Food Cold Store, Broadfield, for a period of twenty-one days, after the infected organs and/or heads had been condemned as unfit for human consumption. These carcasses were subsequently released for manufacturing purposes. The other carcasses were jointed and passed for human consumption after only isolated single cysts had been found in the head or offal, the infected organ being condemned. Much valuable ration meat was thereby preserved, and financial loss to the Ministry of Food reduced.

Percentage of Meat destroyed on account of tuberculosis.

Beef—2.439%	Pork—0.856%
-------------	-------------

Incidence of Tuberculosis in Animals killed at Abattoirs.

Bulls were affected in more or less degree to the extent of	23.809%
Steers	13.464%
Heifers	15.589%
Cows	42.410%
Pigs	7.097%
Calves	0.186%

Number of carcasses condemned for disease or causes other than Tuberculosis.

Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
7	14	31	20

Total amount of meat found to be unfit for human consumption.

228,693 lbs. (102.09 tons), or 2.891%.

This was disposed of by the appropriate Contractors licenced under the Ministry of Food.

Amount of imported and port-killed meat condemned at the W.M.S.A. Depot at the Abattoir—1,410 lbs.

Amount of canned meat condemned at the W.M.S.A. Depot at the Abattoir—6 lbs.

During the year the overhead carcass runway has been extended to form a complete circuit around the slaughterhouses and cooling rooms, thus facilitating clearance of runners, particularly in peak killing periods. The cost of such work jointly executed by the Council and Ministry of Food was £250. The number of pigs slaughtered during the year is the highest since Ministry of Food tenancy commenced.

	Cattle excl'ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5,237	3,004	1,074	28,868	3,593
Number inspected	5,237	3,004	1,074	28,868	3,593
All Diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses con- demned	1	6	14	31	20
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	1,688	1,048	19	1,154	242
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	32.232%	34.886%	1.759%	3.997%	6.733 %
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses con- demned	20	98	2	Nil.	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	767	1,274	2	Nil.	255
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	14.645%	42.41%	0.185%	Nil.	7.097 %

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIR DURING THE PAST 10 YEARS.

YEAR	BEASTS	SHEEP AND LAMBS	PIGS	CALVES	TOTAL	Total Weight in Tons
1943	4,300	29,428	88	979	34,795	2,164
1944	5,288	22,397	85	704	28,474	2,468
1945	6,868	27,078	168	1,211	35,325	3,033
1946	7,057	35,561	116	1,097	43,831	3,242
1947	6,709	20,835	58	1,367	28,969	2,776
1948	6,227	24,398	79	1,404	32,108	2,765
1949	6,573	26,573	171	1,270	34,587	2,845
1950	9,082	30,682	801	1,214	41,779	3,676
1951	10,854	26,011	1,502	1,598	39,965	4,087
1952	8,241	28,868	3,593	1,074	41,776	3,531

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS. FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

In April and May there were several outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in Cheshire and adjacent counties and in other areas of England, as a result of which the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries defined several Infected Areas, including most of Cheshire and parts of South East Lancashire. The Ministry subsequently made Controlled Area Orders covering the whole of the Northern and Midland counties, and later the whole of England and Wales, including the County Borough. The movement of all cloven hoof animals within the Controlled Area was thereby required to be licenced.

No. of movement licences issued 64

No. of movement licences counter-signed 32

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of cows slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Orders 1938/46:—

(a) at the Public Abattoir 16

(b) at the Knackers Yard 2

Number of carcasses found to be infected with generalised tuberculosis:

(a) from farms within the Borough 4

(b) from farms outside the Borough 8

Number of carcasses found to be infected with localised tuberculosis:

(a) from farms within the Borough 1

(b) from farms outside the Borough 5

All carcasses and offals infected with generalised tuberculosis were condemned as unfit for human consumption. Portions of carcasses and offals infected with localised tuberculosis were similarly condemned. The carcasses slaughtered at the Knackers Yard were subjected to heat treatment, and used for inedible purposes.

ANTHRAX.

Ten suspected cases of anthrax were notified—one cow, two calves, and seven pigs. The diagnosis was confirmed in a cow on a dairy farm, and in three pigs received for slaughter at the Public Abattoir. It was necessary, therefore, to take all steps and precautions for dealing with these cases, and to dispose of the carcasses and disinfect the respective premises and vehicles in accordance with the provisions of the Anthrax Order, 1938.

FOWL PEST.

One suspected case of fowl pest involving sixty-eight head of poultry on a smallholding was notified and confirmed. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries undertook all steps and precautions for dealing with this case, and arranged for the disposal of the infected carcasses and disinfection of the premises in accordance with the provisions of the Fowl Pest Orders 1936/47.

SWINE FEVER.

Four movement restriction notices under the Swine Fever Order 1938 were served and subsequently withdrawn in respect of pigs at two piggeries and two dairy farms which had been in contact with the disease outside the Borough.

SHEEP DIPPING.

During the year a notice under the Sheep Dipping (Scotland and North of England) Order, 1915, was received from a farmer within the Borough, of his intention to dip sheep. The dipping of thirty-two sheep was carried out at the farm in the presence of the District Sanitary Inspector.

WARBLE FLY.

During the year all farmers within the Borough were notified of their obligations under the Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order 1948, to dress all cattle suspected to be infected with warble fly.

No cattle were reported or known to be infected.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOOD.

Number of visits to food shops and other similar premises re food condemnation—259.

Commodity					Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
CANNED GOODS	...	...	...	...	5	9	2	10
CEREALS	...	...	...	...	—	1	3	27
CONFECTIONERY :	Cake	...	...	...	—	—	—	5
		Biscuits	...	...	—	—	1	27
FISH	...	...	...	...	—	4	—	4
MEAT, ETC. :	Bacon	...	...	...	—	—	3	16
		Pork Sausage	...	...	—	—	1	22
POULTRY	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	17
SKIMMED MILK	...	...	...	...	—	7	—	—
TOMATOES	...	...	...	...	—	1	—	8
MISCELLANEOUS :—								
	Baking Powder	...	...	...	—	—	—	13
	Butter	...	...	...	—	—	1	26
	Cheese	...	...	...	—	—	3	5
	Chocolate Powder	...	...	...	—	—	1	1
	Dried Peas	...	...	...	—	—	1	4
	Frozen Egg	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
	Jam	...	...	...	—	—	—	11
	Margarine	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
	Sugar	...	...	...	—	—	—	12
	Rabbits	...	...	...	—	—	1	8
TOTAL					6	8	2	21
Eggs					...	...	12 dozen	
Ice Cream					...	...	154 blocks	
Oranges					...	...	7 crates	

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—ADULTERATION.

Particulars of Foods and Drugs sampled during the year.

Articles	No. OF SAMPLES			No. GENUINE			No. ADULTERATED		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
35 different varieties of foods & drugs sampled ...	—	79	79	—	79	79	—	—	—
Milk	99	35	134	94	29	123	5	6	11
Ice Cream ...	—	23	23	—	23	23	—	—	—
Sausage ...	10	2	12	8	2	10	2	—	2
Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc. ...	14	3	17	14	3	17	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	123	142	265	116	136	252	7	6	13

Average Percentage composition of Milk examined during the year.

Period	No. of Samples	Milk Fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.
1st Quarter	24	3.54	8.66
2nd Quarter	55	3.43	8.67
3rd Quarter	25	3.63	8.79
4th Quarter	30	3.94	8.74
1st January to 31st December, 1952....	134	3.63	8.71

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, &c. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.

All articles of food to which preservatives might be added were examined by the Public Analyst for the presence of preservatives. All were found to comply with the Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS.

Four samples of condensed milk and one sample of dried milk were submitted to the Public Analyst. All samples complied with the regulations.

Action taken in respect of samples reported by the Public Analyst not to be genuine.

Of six samples of milk and one sample of hot milk adulterated by the addition of 1%—13% water, one formal sample of hot milk containing 8% added water was the subject of legal proceedings, when the vendors were discharged upon payment of £1 5s. 0d. costs. The Health Committee instructed warning letters to be sent in other cases. Lancashire County Council subsequently instituted successful legal proceedings against one of these vendors.

Six samples of milk were deficient of 3%—19% fat. The Health Committee instructed warning letters to be sent in four cases where the milk was naturally deficient in fat, and in respect of two informal samples where subsequent formal samples were reported genuine.

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of two formal samples of sausage (one beef, one pork) deficient of 46% and 26% meat respectively, when the respective vendors were fined a total of £10 and £3 10s. 0d. costs.

An appeal was lodged with the King's Bench Division, High Court of Justice, against the decision of the Borough Justices to dismiss a summons issued in 1951 against the vendor of milk certified by the Public Analyst to be 25% deficient in fat, on the grounds of insufficient authority to institute proceedings.

A Divisional Court subsequently ruled that the sampling officer, as the person prejudiced, had complete authority to institute legal proceedings in this case, and remitted the case to the Borough Justices with a directive to convict the vendor. The Council were awarded costs against the respondent. Upon the case being re-heard, the vendor was fined £1.

SECTION 5.

HOUSING.

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

1.	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,381
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,820
2.	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (a) (above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	35
	(b) Number of inspections made for that purpose	47
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	12
4.	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	591

Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	70
Number of houses demolished	11

Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	114
2.	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) by owners	29
B.	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	5
2.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	7
3.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sub-Section (2) of Section 11	2

Housing Act—Overcrowding.

A.	1. Number of dwellings reported overcrowded at end of the year	12
	2. Number of families dwelling therein	18
	3. Number of persons dwelling therein	72½
B.	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	8
C.	1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	13
	2. Number of persons concerned in such cases (equivalent)	83½
	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
	Number of certificates for the permitted number of persons who may sleep in a house, issued during the year	10

PARTICULARS OF NEW HOUSES, &c., ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following information:—

1.	Number of houses erected during 1952	193
	(i) By Local Authority (a) Temporary	28
	(b) Permanent	122
	(ii) By other Bodies or Persons	43

2. The total number of houses erected by the local Authority with State Assistance 122
3. Total number of houses erected in each Ward—All permanent houses:

Moorside.	East.	Church.	Redvales.	Elton.	Unsworth.	Total.
68	28	4	—	30	35	165
				28T		28T
4. Total number of houses demolished for private improvement purposes—1.

HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

These premises are governed by byelaws operating within the Borough.

A large number of houses occupied by persons of more than one family still require investigation under these byelaws. Seven such premises were registered during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There was little or no change in the number of casuals received at the two common lodging houses, and only about forty per cent. of the registered accommodation was utilised.

The accommodation available is as follows:—

No.	Situation.	No. of Beds.	Accommodation available for
1.	5, 7, 9, and 11 Clerke Street	54	Males only.
2.	26 and 28 Clerke Street	72	Males and Females.
	Total number of beds	126	

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

The Borough was free from any inhabited tents, vans and sheds, other than those caravans arriving for the short periods of the Bury Fairs, and two caravans on school building sites occupied by specialist building craftsmen. All these caravans were visited during their stay in the Borough. The Council authorised the use of the caravans on school building sites for living accommodation for limited periods of six and twelve months respectively under the provisions of Section 143 of the Bury Corporation Act, 1932.

TYPE AND NUMBER OF PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH ON 31st DECEMBER.

No. of Dwelling houses	19,964
No. of Factories	535
No. of Lock-up shops	353
No. of Commercial Premises	658
No. of Industrial Premises	301
No. of Licenced Premises	144
No. of Clubs and Private Hotels	47
No. of Places of Entertainment	14
No. of Public Buildings	46

SECTION 6.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

Smallpox.—No case of Smallpox occurred in the borough during the year.

An outbreak of variola minor occurred in Rochdale and the surrounding county districts. The first cases were removed to the Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital in February.

Owing to the fact that there is considerable intercommunication between the two towns, certain precautions were taken in Bury. These included (1) daily surveillance of all known contacts with cases in Rochdale, (2) vaccination or revaccination of contacts, (3) offer of vaccination to all people known to work or come to school in Bury who were resident in Rochdale.

Personal assistance was given by the Medical Officer of Health, who took the view that, apart from other considerations, it was better to fight the disease outside the town with all vigour, and so prevent the possibility of spread to this borough.

As this was the first large outbreak since the Regional Hospital Board took over the hospitals, certain difficulties were discovered which were finally overcome. The experience so gained bore fruit with the smooth running that occurred when an outbreak of variola came in the following year.

Chicken Pox.—This was made notifiable from 13th April. The number of cases notified to the end of the year was 392.

Vaccination.—The following table gives particulars regarding vaccination during this year:—

AGE at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	215	38	97	339	227	916
Number Re- Vaccinated	—	—	13	180	302	495

Of the above figures, 1,163 were vaccinated during the period of the Rochdale Variola Minor Epidemic.

VACCINATIONS.

1st January to 30th June, 1952.

Number of all Primary Vaccinations and Re-Vaccinations during above period, done by Clinic Medical Officers at Clinics, Schools, or Factories, and by patients' own Medical Practitioners, under the following headings :—

PRIMARY VACCINATIONS

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	Total
Medical Practi- tioners	55-(A) 58 3-(D)	14-(A) 14	47-(A) 47	140-(A) 141 1-(D)	87-(A) 87	347
Clinic	65-(A) 65	15-(A) 15	33-(A) 33	188-(A) 189 1-(D)	64-(A) 64	366
TOTAL	123	29	80	330	151	713

RE-VACCINATIONS

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	Total
Medical Practi- tioners	1-(A) 1	—	1-(A) 7 1-(B) 5-(C)	17-(A) 72 10-(B) 42-(C) 3-(D)	40-(A) 118 16-(B) 55-(C) 7-(D)	198
Clinic	—	—	1-(A) 2 1-(D)	81-(A) 105 3-(B) 17-(C) 4-(D)	96-(A) 145 10-(B) 35-(C) 4-(D)	252
Re-Vacc. Primary	1 123	— 29	9 80	177 330	263 151	450 713
TOTAL	124	29	89	507	414	1163

- (A) — Typical Primary Vaccinia (max. 7th—10th day)
- (B) — Accelerated Reaction (max. 5th—7th day).
- (C) — Local Reaction without Vesiculation.
- (D) — No Local Reaction.

Primary Vaccinations.

Percentage classed as "typical primary vaccinia" 99.30%

Re-vaccinations.

Percentage classed as "typical primary vaccinia" 52.67%

Percentage classed as "accelerated reaction" 8.89%

The number of children immunised by General Medical Practitioners during the year was: Under 5 years of age 182, 5 to 14 years 10, reinforcing doses, all ages, 71.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 36 cases of Scarlet Fever notified. No case died. Of the notified cases 27 were removed to hospital.

In the majority of cases the infection was of a very mild type, and few of the cases admitted required hospital treatment. In view of the mildness of the present infection it is doubtful if it is wise or desirable to admit these cases.

Diphtheria.—There was no case of Diphtheria notified.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—Efforts are made in the Child Welfare department to see that as many children as possible are immunised in the pre-school period. An immunising Clinic is held weekly for this purpose. The majority of these children are done when they have reached one year of age. This year 434 children in this age group were immunised. The number of children born in 1951 was 838, so that it appears that a little over one-third of the children are being immunised in this age group. On admission to School the School Medical Service attempts to obtain immunisation for those not already done in infancy, and get a reinforcing dose given on admission to School to those who are immunised in infancy.

The number of children attending School between 5 and 14 years who have been immunised is 5,785. This gives approximately 78.7% of school children immunised. The number of reinforcing doses given during the year was 481.

Age in years
on 31st Dec.
of the
corresponding
year.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION Persons inoculated each year from 1935 - 1952.

	1935/6	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	Totals
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	16	6	19	34	
1	23	1	—	3	6	103	140	262	265	350	313	375	549	521	362	401	308	
2	34	5	8	10	10	148	137	186	109	93	111	87	81	95	72	108	68	
3	45	4	4	11	17	119	77	161	35	35	31	23	30	36	20	37	11	
4	59	1	12	13	10	140	113	182	26	24	35	54	13	13	14	19	13	1,978
5	108	5	14	6	12	165	115	224	39	12	22	92	12	52	31	66	75	
6	155	1	13	6	9	206	98	141	20	13	16	100	7	74	25	50	30	
7	46	2	7	6	5	213	95	177	15	7	8	88	1	22	5	10	4	
8	41	1	6	4	4	175	79	132	12	9	12	85	4	6	3	2	2	
9	38	1	3	5	6	199	74	126	9	4	3	60	4	1	2	—	3	
10	45	2	6	3	1	202	78	172	9	2	4	30	2	—	—	—	—	
11	37	3	4	3	3	186	44	148	1	3	1	25	18	—	—	—	—	
12	25	—	1	6	1	320	40	134	2	2	2	17	14	—	—	1	—	
13	28	—	2	4	—	31	59	116	—	2	2	31	14	—	—	—	—	
14	19	—	—	1	3	49	16	102	1	2	1	16	14	—	—	—	—	5,785
15 and over	18	—	2	4	—	22	11	5	—	9	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	5,131
	721	26	82	85	87	2,278	1,176	2,268	543	567	562	1,093	766	838	540	714	548	12,894
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,840	36	557	319	615	481	4,848

Pneumonia.—There were 44 cases of pneumonia notified in 1952, and there were 9 deaths of notified cases during the year.

Whooping Cough.—There were 186 cases of this disease notified, as compared with 136 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—There were no cases of this disease notified.

Measles—876 cases were notified, and there were 2 deaths.

Scabies.—During the year 10 cases of Scabies were discovered by the School Medical Service, and treated. The incidence of Scabies appears to rise and fall over a period of years. From 1944 to 1950 there was a steady decline. The number of cases discovered by the School Health Department is given below. It appears that the main source of infection is from person to person, especially those sleeping in the same bed with an infested person, and that it is not generally spread by clothing.

The number of cases in 1937 was 83, 1938—36, 1939—29, 1940—16, 1941—50, 1942—177, 1943—263, 1944—333, 1945—126, 1946—113, 1947—79, 1948—48, 1949—16, 1950—7, 1951—10, 1952—10.

Facilities for treatment of Scabies are provided at the Huntley Mount Clinic and the Wylde.

Poliomyelitis.—There were three cases notified as Poliomyelitis. All cases were treated in hospital, and recovered.

Hospital Accommodation. — The hospital accommodation available for cases of infectious diseases, whether notifiable or not notifiable, with the exception of tuberculosis, has proved immediately sufficient.

Food Poisoning.—No outbreak in the Borough during 1952.

Disinfection.

The number of houses disinfected by the Local Authority on account of infectious disease was 62.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.

A total of 36 new cases was notified. Of this number 22 were males and 14 females.

The following table gives the number of cases notified and the death rates per 1,000 for each year for the last twenty-five years.

YEAR	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Other Tuberculous Diseases	
	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of cases notified	Death rate per 1,000 pop.
1928	62	0.72	23	0.14
1929	47	0.65	32	0.16
1930	52	0.60	26	0.23
1931	42	0.76	20	0.13
1932	45	0.45	16	0.18
Average for 5 years....	—50	—0.64	—23	—0.17
1933	40	0.51	21	0.15
1934	52	0.63	29	0.20
1935	34	0.48	25	0.16
1936	41	0.48	22	0.14
1937	48	0.50	30	0.15
Average for 5 years....	—43	—0.52	—25	—0.16
1938	41	0.39	20	0.12
1939	31	0.36	19	0.08
1940	31	0.31	13	0.11
1941	30	0.43	17	0.13
1942	25	0.39	10	0.07
Average for 5 years....	—32	—0.38	—16	—0.10
1943	47	0.34	17	0.10
1944	49	0.40	16	0.11
1945	31	0.26	14	0.04
1946	29	0.34	23	0.04
1947	42	0.30	13	0.05
Average for 5 years....	—40	—0.33	—17	—0.07
1948	36	0.33	6	0.05
1949	37	0.32	11	0.02
1950	36	0.27	13	0.05
1951	45	0.14	13	0.03
1952	25	0.26	11	0.05
Average for 5 years....	—36	—0.26	—11	—0.04

Five year averages are indicated in the table since such periods can be considered fair ones for comparison. On perusal of the table it can be seen that the average death rate for the last five years is the lowest recorded for both Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other tuberculous diseases.

After Care.

Patients discharged from sanatorium are kept in touch by our health visitors. The patients also attend the dispensary for regular examinations. Employers were got in touch with regarding finding discharged patients suitable occupation. Co-operation has been made with the District Re-habilitation Officer. Various

house owners were approached in order to obtain improved accommodation for persons who had completed their sanatorium treatment, and certain cases were referred to the Housing Committee where overcrowding exists, and provided with alternative accommodation.

We have to thank the Bury Family Welfare Association, which has helped tuberculosis patients by grants of food, clothing, etc., during 1952.

Home Visits by L.A. Nurses.

567 visits were paid by the Nurses.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No case of Tuberculosis among employees in the milk trade was notified during the year; no action in this respect, therefore, being necessary.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment.

Patients suffering from Venereal Diseases are treated at the Joint Clinics, The Wylde. The Clinic sessions are as follows:—

Males.	Females.
Tuesday, 6-30 to 7-45 p.m.	Tuesday, 4-30 to 6-30 p.m.
Thursday, 5-0 to 6-30 p.m.	Thursday, 2-0 to 4-0 p.m., and 6-30 to 7-30 p.m.

Men and Women, Wednesday, 9-30 to 11 a.m.

This Clinic is run by the Regional Hospital Board.

Incidence.

The table below gives the number of new cases, etc., attending at the V.D. Clinic in Bury, and gives some indication as to the incidence of this disease. Of the 215 new cases attending the Clinic, 34 were syphilis, 26 gonorrhœa, and 155 other cases.

Bury residents accounted for 50.7 per cent. of the new cases at the Clinic.

The following table shows the number of new cases, consultations, intermediate attendances, and pathological examinations at the Venereal Diseases Clinic, 1939-52:—

Year	New Cases	Consultations by Medical Officer at Clinic	Attendances at Clinic for intermediate treatment.	Pathological specimens examined by M.O. at Clinic
1939	356	7505	3051	920
1940	326	5211	2477	903
1941	249	4015	1676	989
1942	210	3166	1025	859
1943	283	3437	781	832
1944	254	4737	812	752
1945	339	4908	233	959
1946	634	8883	20	763
1947	431	6817	12	906
1948	338	5986	28	1267
1949	273	3543	75	391
1950	271	3692	170	183
1951	237	3460	77	182
1952	215	3284	138	206

New cases analysed according to diagnosis :—

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhæa	Others
1939	62	120	174
1940	52	110	164
1941	35	111	103
1942	31	66	113
1943	50	64	169
1944	36	71	147
1945	58	103	178
1946	141	195	296
1947	97	157	177
1948	65	115	158
1949	50	47	176
1950	55	35	181
1951	46	26	165
1952	34	26	155

TABLE A.—INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS), AGE GROUPING, WARD DISTRIBUTION,
CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1952.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total Cases Notified in Whole District													Total Cases remov'd to Hospit'l	Deaths of Notifi'd Cases						
	At all Ages	At Ages																			
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5- 10	10- 15	15- 20	20- 35	35- 45	45- 65	over 65								
Scarlet Fever	36	—	—	2	4	4	22	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	7	5	7	6	10	27	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
Dysentery	15	1	2	1	—	—	3	1	1	2	1	3	—	3	1	—	—	5	3	12	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	—
Opthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	186	14	20	31	26	28	61	—	1	3	1	1	—	24	27	34	39	29	33	8	—
Measles	876	23	79	127	132	141	367	2	1	3	1	—	—	116	165	126	184	197	88	5	—
Pneumonia	44	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	6	5	12	—	5	11	6	5	10	7	2	9
Chicken Pox.....	391	12	17	45	36	43	213	19	1	5	—	—	—	74	130	36	37	92	22	14	—
Paratyphoid Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
TOTALS	1559	52	120	206	198	216	670	26	6	22	10	21	12	226	342	211	273	342	165	72	11

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from 1942 to 1952.

DISEASE	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	77	220	186	145	124	82	59	186	89	21	36
Diphtheria	53	73	94	101	40	30	10	7*	7*	1	—
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	5	1
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia	7	5	1	3	5	4	3	2	3	2	—
Erysipelas	20	19	14	25	17	8	10	13	8	4	3
Poliomyelitis	1	—	2	—	1	13	1	1	3	2	3
Cerbro-Spinal Fever	3	2	1	5	2	1	2	2	—	4	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	3	3	11	1	2	—	3	1	3	1
Pneumonia	75	123	93	71	72	50	69	43	31	70	44
Malaria	—	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	2	—
Dysentery	—	—	2	2	3	—	3	3	23	23	15
Whooping Cough	10	266	106	85	315	106	224	156	128	136	186
Measles	672	544	375	370	195	680	1029	208	835	398	876
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	391
TOTAL	922	1257	879	819	780	977	1413	627	1129	671	1559

* 7 cases notified as Diphtheria on hospital diagnosis all proved not Diphtheria.

SECTION 7.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Health Visiting.

The scope of this work has extended, and as a result of the National Health Service Act, the health visitor is now a statutory officer with a wide range of duties. The health visitor is now concerned with the health of the family as a whole. Her duties include the supervision of all children in her district from birth onwards, the visiting of certain infectious diseases, especially those commonest amongst children, visits to hospital discharges, to the aged, and the infirm. There is close association with the hospitals with reference to hospital discharges, and they also attend the Paediatric Clinic. They have made the initial visit and recommendation concerning persons requiring domestic help.

The area is divided into seven districts, to each of which is allocated a Health Visitor. She attends a child welfare centre each week, also acts as school nurse in the area, and has schools allocated to her.

The visits to children between the ages of under one year and up to five years of age numbered 14,466.

Visits and Attendances of Health Visitors.

First visits to notified births	....	....	....	839
Re-visits to infants under one year of age	....	....	....	4552
Re-visits to children over one and under five years	....	....	....	9075
Visits to expectant mothers	....	....	....	125
Visits re deaths of infants under one year of age	....	....	....	16
Visits to premature infants	....	....	....	67
Visits re infectious diseases : Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, etc.	....	....	....	1029
Visits to Tuberculosis patients and contacts	....	....	....	567
Visits re Hospital discharges	....	....	....	1345
Visits re Home Help Service	....	....	....	128
Visits re Diphtheria Immunisation	....	....	....	36
Visits to Old People	....	....	....	175
Visits for other causes	....	....	....	747
Attendances at Clinics :—				
Infant Welfare Centres	....	....	....	408
Tuberculosis, Morning Clinics	....	....	....	91
Total Visits	....	....	....	18701
Total Attendances at Clinics	....	....	....	499

Infant Welfare Centres. — These were held at the Joint Clinics, The Wylde (Monday and Tuesday afternoons and Friday mornings) ; at 166 Tottington Road, Elton (Wednesday and Friday afternoons) ; at Huntley Mount Clinic (Tuesday morning) ; and at Unsworth North Methodist School (Thursday afternoons).

A new Child Welfare Centre was opened in rented rooms at the Unsworth North Methodist School. The Sessions commenced on June 5th.

The following table gives particulars of Clinic sessions and attendances :—

	The Wylde	Tottington Road	Huntley Mount	Unsworth	Total
Number of sessions held	152	103	52	28	335
Total Attendances made :—					
Infants under 1 year	4501	2522	1644	368	9035
Children 1 to 5 years	2161	904	780	249	4094
Number of Doctors' Consultations	3021	1433	1104	213	5771
Average attendance per session	44	33	46	22	—

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Three ante-natal clinic sessions are held weekly—on Wednesday mornings at The Wylde, on Thursday mornings at Huntley Mount, and on Thursday afternoons at Tottington Road Clinic.

Attendances :—

	THE WYLDE CLINIC.		TOTTINGTON ROAD CLINIC.				HUNTLEY MOUNT CLINIC.		
	Ante-Natal	Post Natal	Total	Ante-Natal	Post Natal	Total	Ante-Natal	Post Natal	Total
No. of new cases	74	1	75	43	0	43	20	0	20
No. of attendances	259	2	261	158	0	158	112	0	112

Along with a decline in the number of domiciliary midwifery cases there has been a fall in the attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics.

The Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinics have been staffed by a Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer and the Municipal Midwives. Cases requiring further investigation have been referred to the Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic.

Blood tests were taken of all patients attending the Ante-Natal Clinics. The following are the results :

Wasserman Reaction Negative 93. Positive 0.

Rhesus Factor Negative 25. Positive 89.

Negative containing anti-bodies 1

Negative containing anti-bodies, doubtful... 1

In addition, expectant mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinic at Fairfield General Hospital. The number of expectant mothers who attended these Clinics was 522, and 4,321 attendances were made. Also 370 post-natal attendances were made by 79 patients.

BURY C.B. CHILD WELFARE ATTENDANCES

YEAR	ATTENDANCES, CHILD WELFARE CENTRES			ANTE-NATAL CLINICS	
	Patients	Attend- ances	% of Births Attending	Patients	Attend- ances
1952	1,674	13,129	84	173	530
1951	2,083	19,058	88	159	590
1950	1,588	13,986	85	240	993
1949	1,825	16,757	87	235	1,040
1948	2,723	18,167	87	255	1,325
1947	2,177	18,293	93	406	2,050
1946	2,115	16,669	87	450	2,018
1945	2,165	14,543	87	311	1,106
1944	1,639	16,904	94	251	896
1943	1,539	14,683	86	184	808
1942	1,534	14,718	86	268	741
1941	1,561	13,943	80	193	635
1940	1,434	14,300	91	152	489
1939	1,357	16,576	71	97	404
1938	1,390	17,105	64	142	422
1937	1,233	13,944	63	104	329
1936	1,232	12,994	65	101	318
1935	1,169	12,132	66	73	234
1934	1,112	11,307	62	49	158
1933	1,181	12,063	60	34	74
1932	1,014	9,777	64	47	119
1931	1,020	7,244	60	47	113
1930	951	7,477	55	37	142
1929	986	7,605	58	58	238
1928	956	7,040	57	68	241
1927	810	6,374	56	77	235
1926	601	5,727	43	52	204
1925	824	4,335	47	61	272
1924	615	3,853	—	59	254
1923	619	2,072	—	41	169
1922	682	3,369	—	46	177
1921	841	4,159	—	58	208
1920	1,094	6,146	—	70	216
1919	863	4,118	—	58	117
1918	773	3,941	—	—	—
1917	526	—	—	—	—
1916	128	Child Welfare Clinic Opened Nov. 19th			

Midwives.—The number of midwives registered as practising during 1952 was 25. Of these four were Municipal Midwives, 20 were midwives at the Fairfield General Hospital, and 1 was in private practice.

Municipal Midwives.—Four Municipal Midwives (full-time) were employed by the Local Authority. Since the municipal midwives have been in the Corporation's employ they have been required to assist at the Municipal ante and post-natal clinics, and be present with any of their patients attending. The number of cases attended by these midwives during the year was:—

As midwives	173
As maternity nurses	1

There has been again a reduction in the number of domiciliary maternity cases this year. Whether the drift into hospital of maternity cases will be affected by legislation to increase the grants to mothers remaining at home, only time will show.

All Midwives are now equipped and trained with Gas and Air Analgesia apparatus. This was administered to 147 patients.

No charge is made for the services of midwives. Maternity Outfits also are provided free by the Local Authority.

The four municipal midwives' names, addresses, and telephone numbers are:—

Name.	Address.	Tel. Nos.
Nurse R. M. Cunningham	58, Rochdale Old Road.	Bury 606
Nurse E. Brown	281, Market Street.	Bury 2526
Nurse E. Batty	94, Woodley Street.	Bury 349
		(to May, 1952)
Nurse L. Whittaker	15, Sawyer Street.	Bury 1703

Cases attended by Health Department Domiciliary Midwives.

Year.	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses.
1937 (4 months)	12	4
1938	116	17
1939	181	32
1940	212	44
1941	215	46
1942	288	41
1943	255	34
1944	277	13
1945	251	15
1946	355	42
1947	462	28
1948	349	18
1949	254	10
1950	241	4
1951	186	2
1952	173	1

Maternity Mortality.—There was one maternal death, giving a maternal mortality rate of 1.13 per 1,000 total births.

Orthopædic Clinic.—Arrangements are in force for cases to be referred to Orthopædic Clinic at Whitefield. In-patient treatment is provided under the scheme if necessary at the Biddulph Orthopædic Hospital, at Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, and at Marple Orthopædic Hospital.

During 1952, 2 new cases attended the Whitefield Clinic, and had consultations with the surgeon, whilst 5 consultations were also given by the surgeon to old cases. Total attendances were 7.

A physiotherapist was available at The Wylde Clinic. Eleven patients attended for ante-natal exercises, making a total of 56 attendances.

Remedial Exercises carried out at The Wylde Clinic (patients under 5 years).

Cases treated.	
Flat feet	2
Spastic	2
Mouth	2
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1
Knock knees	1
Flat feet and knock knees	1
Left Hemiplegia	1
Total	10

Attendances.	
Number of treatments given	125
Average attendances per child	12

Discharges and Rests.	
Number of children discharged	6

Ultra-Violet Ray Therapy (patients under 5 years).

Cases treated.	
Genu-Valgum	13
Genu-Valgus	14
Asthma	3
Evuted feet	3
Pes planus	1
Cervical adenitis	1
Bronchitis	1
Bronchial catarrh	1
Nasal catarrh	1
Repeated colds	9
Debility	21
Anaemia	7
Weakness of legs	31
Chilblains	3
Slow dentition	13
Total	122

Attendances.

Number of treatments given	1,337
Average attendances per child	10
Number of examinations at this clinic by Medical Officer	150

Discharges.

Number of children (a) discharged	54
(b) defaulted	16

Puerperal Pyrexia.—No cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year, which is equal to a rate of 1.17 per 1,000 live births.

Instruction in Mothercraft. — During school term, two sessions weekly are held at the old Technical College, where instruction is given by the Superintendent Health Visitor or Health Visitor. The arrangement with the Education Committee continues, and girls in the last term at school attend in groups of not more than 30 at a time, each group attending for a period of six weeks, and they come from all the senior schools.

Infantile Mortality.—The Infantile Mortality Rate for Bury was 30 per 1,000 live births, compared with 31.2 per 1,000 live births for the great towns, and 27.6 for England and Wales.

Dental Treatment was provided for expectant and nursing mothers and young children as follows:—

Expectant Mothers—

Inspections	1
Attendances	3
Fillings	3

Pre-school Children—

Inspections	32
Treated	28
Attendances	38
Extractions	28
Fillings	10
Dressings	4

Day Nurseries. Maxwell Street and Castlecroft (from 3rd March).

	Age 0—2	Age 2—5
No of approved places	48	20
No. of children on register at end of year	36	20
Average daily attendance during during year	32	19

There were day Nurseries at Maxwell Street and at Castlecroft, with extended hours.

The Castlecroft Nursery was officially opened by His Worship The Mayor (Councillor J. Killelea) on the 26th February, 1952, and commenced to receive children on the 3rd March. This nursery, which accommodates 38 children, is built, as will be seen by reference to the plan on the next page, in three blocks branching from a main corridor. One block is fitted with small cots for eight children under the age of one year. The central block accommodates 10 children between one and two years of age, and the third block accommodates 20 children between 2 and 5 years of age.

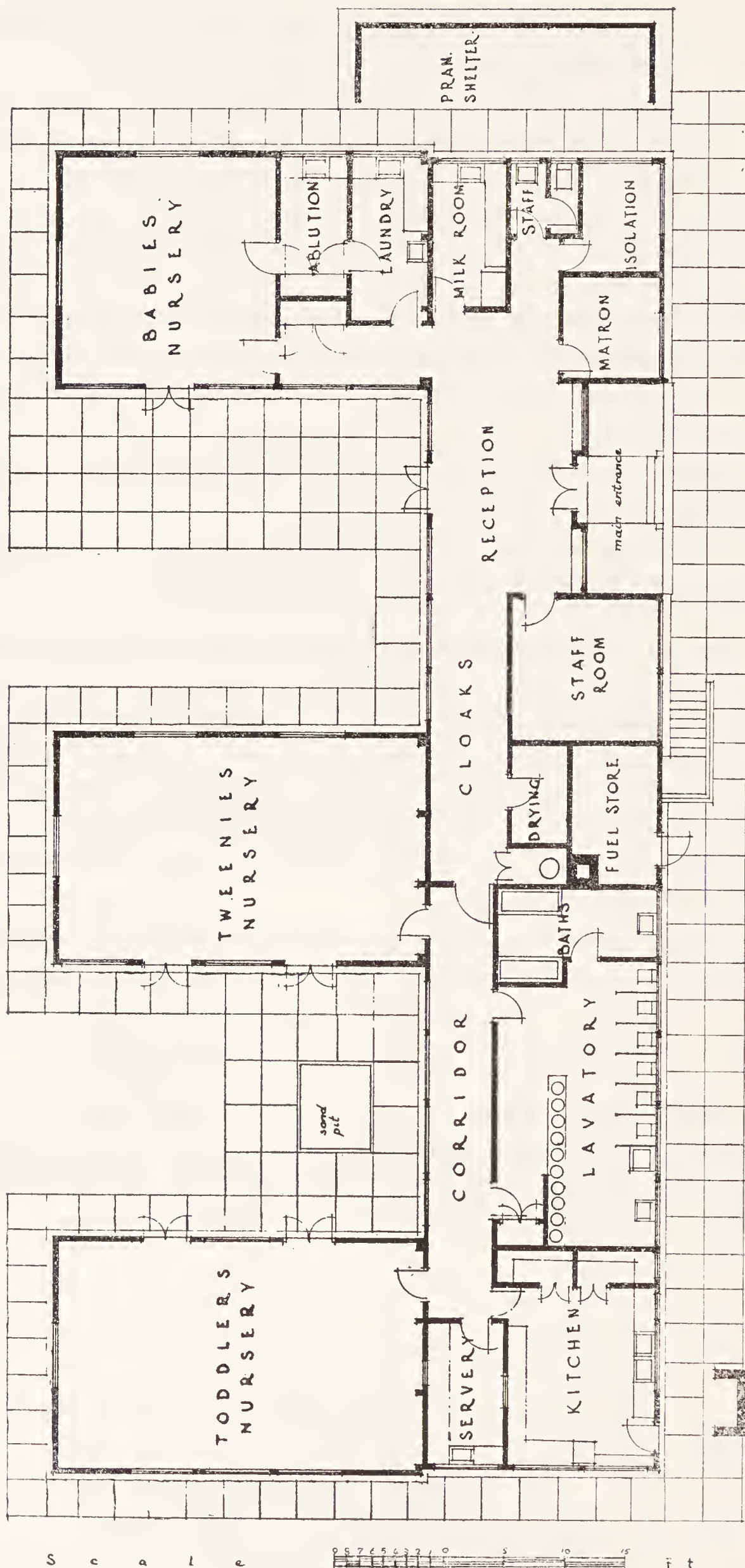
During 1952 Medical Officers paid 59 visits to the nurseries, and made 482 examinations of children.

Arrangements have been made for the attendance of Nursery Students at Salford for training on alternate weeks.

Care of Premature Infants (Circular 20/44).—Arrangements are in force for dealing with Premature Infants. Certain equipment, including cots, heated basket with oxygen supply, blankets, baby jackets, etc., has been provided, and a specially trained health visitor is responsible for visiting premature infants immediately notification is received from the midwife concerned. The local hospitals notify the Medical Officer of Health when premature infants are discharged.

During 1952 the number of babies notified who weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs. or less at birth was 66. The majority (55) of these were born in hospital. The number of cases visited by the Health Visitor in the home was 11, to whom 67 visits were made.

Illegitimate Children. — The Health Visitors pay special attention to illegitimate births and make frequent visits to these cases. The Council subsidises the local Diocesan Moral Welfare Council, whose Social Worker visits unmarried mothers.



CASTLECROFT NURSERY

SECTION 8.

MENTAL HEALTH.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Section 51—Mental Health Service.

Administration.

(a) A monthly meeting of the Medical Services Sub-Committee of the Health Committee deals with the Mental Health Services.

(b) Staff employed in Mental Health Service.

Medical.—Two of the Corporation's whole time medical officers (Drs. Wood and Mitchell) are approved by the Ministry of Education in certification of School Children who are mentally handicapped. In addition Dr. Wood is approved for certification by the Board of Control under the Mental Treatment Act. General medical practitioners have also been employed by the Local Authority for certification of patients when required.

Duly Authorised Officers.—Two male authorised officers are appointed.

Social Workers.—One male authorised officer also acts as social worker. There is a vacancy in the Staff for a female Duly Authorised Officer and Social Worker.

Occupation Centre, Bank Street.—The Occupation Centre Staff consists of one Female Supervisor, one Female Assistant, and a Female Welfare Worker who assists in the preparation of meals.

(c) Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.

The Social Worker undertakes the supervision of patients on trial or licence from mental hospitals and institutions for mental defectives. Reports on home conditions have been made to the Superintendents of the various hospitals concerned.

A fortnightly meeting of Duly Authorised Officers of the Boroughs, neighbouring County Divisions, and County Boroughs is held with the Consultant Psychiatrist at Bolton to co-ordinate this Service.

The number of visits paid by the Local Authorities' workers in connection with hospital cases is shown below—

Number of home reports completed during 1952—

(a) Holiday Reports	24
(b) Licence Reports	8
	<hr/>
	32

Regional Hospital Psychiatrist.

Cases referred to Out-patients' Clinics.

(a) Bury General Hospital	9
(b) Boundary Park, Oldham	1
	<hr/>
	10

Summary of visits by Authorised Officers during 1952.

(a) Before admission to hospitals	245
(b) After discharge from hospitals	254
(c) Supervision and home reports	333
(d) Visits to other cases	67
	<hr/>
	899

(d) No duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.

(e) No arrangements have been initiated for the training of Mental Health Workers in Bury.

Account of work undertaken in the community.

(a) The authorised officers have visited the homes of Mental Defective and Mental Patients on 899 occasions. Visits include supervision cases, after-care to discharged mental patients, visits at the request of doctors for Out-Patients' Clinics, visits prior to admission to hospital.

A report on each visit is placed on the patient's case papers.

(b) Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Act, 1890—1930 the following admissions have been made—

Section 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930	76
Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890	33
Section 21, Lunacy Act, 1890	60
Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1890	26
Section 64, Lunacy Act, 1890	3
	<hr/>
	198

(c) Under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913—

(1) New Cases Certified as Mental Defective requiring Institutional treatment or Statutory Supervision	10
Cases on waiting list for admission to Mental Deficiency Institutions	3 females. 5 males.

(2) No Guardianship cases.

Supervision is exercised over 82 cases of Mental Defectives who are living in their homes.

Ascertainment of Mental Defectives.

There are 139 certified defective cases on the register. This gives a rate of 2.3 per thousand. The majority of these cases have previously been ascertained by Medical Officers in the School Health Service.

Occupation Centre.

An Occupation Centre (at Bank Street School) provided facilities for 23 pupils, whose average attendance throughout the year has been 17. Mid-day meals are provided at a charge of 6d. per day, and milk is supplied to children of school age. Free meals and travel tokens are granted in special cases. A Christmas Party, an Outing to Southport, and a Parents' Open Day have been held during the year.

SECTION 9.

VARIOUS

MORAL WELFARE WORK.

Bury and District Outdoor Work Committee.

The Bury Corporation make a grant to the Manchester Diocesan Council for local Welfare Work. The work carried out in Bury was as follows:—

Total number of New cases, 1952	20
No. of visits made to Bury cases in 1952	150
No. of interviews in 1952	45

ANALYSIS.

Types of Cases.

Unmarried Mothers	13
Married women with illegitimate children	3
Matrimonial problems	1
Behaviour problems	1
Affiliation	2
	—
	20

Dealt with as follows:—

Unmarried Mothers admitted to Moral Welfare Homes	3
Unmarried Mothers admitted to Hospitals	7
Babies offered for adoption	1
Advised regarding adoption	6
Help and advised in own Homes with many problems concerning the illegitimate child (affiliation lodgings, employment, reconciliation, etc.)	18
Old cases still visited and helped	8

New Cases referred by:—

Fairfield General Hospital	}	4
Bury General Hospital		
Health Visitors		1
Doctors		2
Clergy		1
Employer		1
Moral Welfare Workers		1
R.A.F. Benevolent Fund		1
Children's Department		2
Friends		2
National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children		1
Self		4

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS BY DEPARTMENT'S MEDICAL OFFICERS, 1952.

Superannuations.

All Departments except Transport, Fire, and Civil Defence 90

Transport.

- (a) Superannuation 20
- (b) Sickness Payment, &c. 43
- (c) P.S.V. 65
- (d) Drivers' special examination 24

Sickness Payment and Fitness for Service.

All Departments except Transport, Fire, and Civil Defence 125

Fire Brigade.

- (a) Superannuation 2
- (b) Fitness of Fire Brigade Service 5

Training of Students, &c.

Facilities have been provided for Practical Instruction to Student Health Visitors from Bolton (5) and Manchester (7).

A student Sanitary Inspector was taken from Salford Royal Technical College for Practical Instruction. In addition Students (3) were taken for Practical Instruction in meat inspection at the Public Abattoirs.

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